

DEANE'S
ALMANACK

1866.

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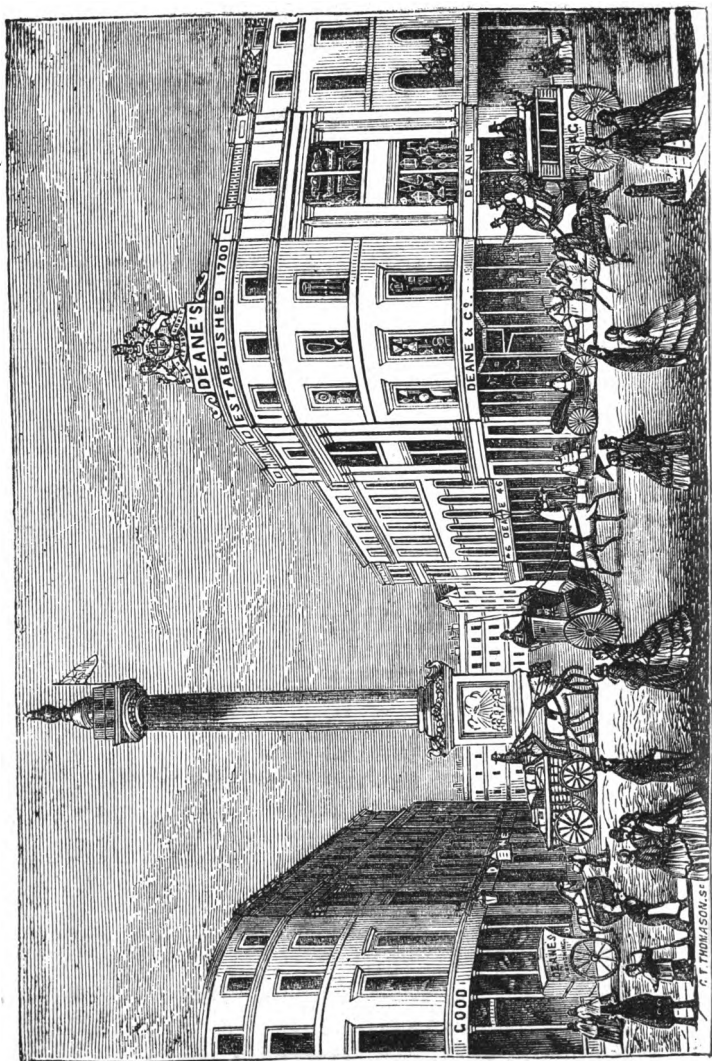
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R. F. THOMAS & SON, SC.

Mrs. Loken Lucas Park
15 Jan. 1866
Twenty-second Year of Publication.

DEANE'S
Illustrated
FAMILY ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR, 1866:

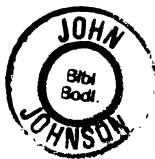
BEING

THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MOST
GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

The lapse of time and rivers is the same,
Both speed their journey with a restless stream ;
The silent pace with which they steal away,
No wealth can bribe, no prayers persuaded to stay ;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last —COWPER.

London :
DEANE AND COMPANY,
46, King William Street,
(Opening to the Monument,)
LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

~~~~~  
GEORGE T. THOMASON,  
*Printer,*  
Essex Street, Southwark, S.E.  
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Preface.



TO a fond parent the larger the progeny the more extended his happiness. Although the features and tastes of each member of a family be different, they generally partake of a kindred likeness. This similarity extends beyond infancy and youth, and maintains its individuality when the various scions become established in the world; while the old family associations and virtues attach themselves to each.

We have issued to the world annually a literary offspring; and we have as much affection for this present Publication as we had for our first-born effort, when "Deane's Illustrated Almanack" was a novelty. With other parents we feel delighted to hear, from

time to time, that each and all of our children are appreciated by the Public, and that their very likeness to each other has been looked upon as a most favourable feature in their existence. We feel grateful for the gracious favour with which each one has been received, and for the esteem in which they have all been held. We hope that they will still be looked upon as popular favourites, and that each succeeding issue will continue to be a useful as well as a pleasant companion to many a wayfarer on life's varied pathway.

THE EDITOR.

DECEMBER, 1865.

The Royal Calendar.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.



ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned, June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to His late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Busici, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., born August 26th, 1819, died December 14th, 1861. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal Frederick William of Prussia, born November 21st, 1840; married to Frederick William of Prussia, January 25th, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841; married, March 10th, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, born Dec. 1st, 1844, and has issue two sons, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864, and George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1843; married, July 1st 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, and has issue a son and daughter.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18th, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., King of Hanover, only child of the late King of Hanover, succeeded to the throne, November 18, 1851; cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819, married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe Altenberg, and has a son, Prince Ernest Augustus; and two daughters.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George William, Augusta Caroline, and Mary Adelaide.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born, July 19th, 1822; married, June 23th, 1843, Frederick, Grand Hereditary Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and has a son.

Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th 1833.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY CORPORATION.

LORD MAYOR.

Farringdon Within; Mansion House.

The Right Honourable B. S. PHILLIPS,

Elected September 29th.—Sworn in November 8th.

SHERIFFS.

Ald. Gibbons, 18, St. Andrew's Hill.

J. Figgins, Esq., Ray-street, Farringdon-road.

Elected June 24th.—Sworn in, September 28th.

UNDER-SHERIFFS.

C. M. M. Rawlins, 28, Coleman-street; Henry Duffett, Esq., 62, Chancery-lane.

CHAMBERLAIN—B. Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Kensington Palace Gardens.

CORONER—William Payne, Esq., Serj.-at-Law.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

	Elected
Gabriel, Thomas, Esq., Vintry; Commercial road, Lambeth . . .	1857
Allen, W. F., Esq., Cheap; 6, Petersham-terrace, Queen's Gate, W. . .	1858
Mecni, John Joseph, Esq., Lime-street; 4, Leadenhall-street . . .	1858
Abbiss, J., Esq., Bridge Within; 61, Gracechurch-street . . .	1859
Lawrence, J. C., Esq., Walbrook; 19, Cannon-street . . .	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq., Candlewick; 23, Abchurch-lane . . .	1861
Besley, R., Esq., Aldersgate; 2, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street . . .	1862
Gibbons, Sills John, Esq., Castle Baynard; 18, St. Andrew's-hill . . .	1862
Waterlow, Sydney Hedley, Esq., Langbourn; Carpenter's-hall, London-wall	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq., Aldgate; 62, Fenchurch-street . . .	1863
Stone, David Henry, Esq., Bassishaw; 33, Poultry . . .	1864

Years of
Mayoralty.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

1835	Copeland, W. T., Esq., M.P., Bishopsgate; 160, New Bond-street . .	1820
1838	Wilson, Samuel, Esq., Bridge Without; Militia Head Qrs, City-road	1831
1848	Duke, Sir James, M.P., Farringdon Without; 43, Portland-place . .	1840
1850	Musgrove, Sir John, Bart., Broad-street; 32, Russell-square . .	1842
1852	Challis, Thomas Esq., Cripplegate; 32, Wilson-street, Finsbury	1843
1853	Sidney, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Billingsgate; 8, Ludgate-Hill . .	1844
1854	Moon, Sir F. G., Bart., F.S.A., Porksoken; 35, Portman-square . .	1844
1855	Salomons, D., Esq., M.P., Cordwainer; 26, Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk.	1847
1856	Finnis, Thomas Quedsted, Esq., Tower; 79, Great Tower-street . .	1848
1857	Garden, Sir R. Walter, Knt., Dowgate; 2, Royal Exchange Buildings	1849
1859	Carter, J., Esq., F.A.S., F.R.A.S., Cornhill; 61, Cornhill . .	1851
1862	Rose, William Anderson, Esq., Queenhithe; Queenhithe . .	1855
1863	Lawrence, William, Esq., Bread-street; 31, Bread-street . .	1856
1865	Hale, W. S. Esq., Coleman-street; 71, Queen-street . .	1856

GENERAL CALENDAR FOR 1866.

ECLIPSES.

There will be three partial Eclipses of the Sun in 1866. The first, which occurs on the 16th of March, will be invisible at Greenwich. The second, occurs on the 15th of April, invisible at Greenwich. The third occurs on the 8th of October, and will be partly visible at Greenwich. Begins 2h. 51m. p.m.; mid. 4h. 44m. p.m.; and ends 6h. 36m. p.m.

Two total Eclipses of the Moon occur this year. The first on the 31st of March, will be partly visible at Greenwich. Begins 2h. 38m. a.m.; mid. 4h. 33m. a.m.; and ends 6h. 28m. a.m. The second occurs on the 24th September, invisible at Greenwich.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1866.

OXFORD.

Lent begins January 15, ends March 24
Easter .. April 11, .. May 19
Trinity .. May 23, .. July 7
Michaelmas October 10, .. Dec. 17

CAMBRIDGE.

Lent begins January 13, ends Mar. 23
Easter .. April 6, .. June 22
Michaelmas October 1, .. Dec. 16

LAW TERMS, 1866.

HILARY TERM begins January 11, ends January 31.

EASTER TERM begins April 15, ends May 8.

TRINITY TERM begins May 22, ends June 12.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins November 2, ends Nov. 20.

BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS.

	D.	H.	M.
The Spring Quarter begins 1866, March	20	7	55 P.M.
The Summer Quarter begins .. June	21	4	33 P.M.
The Autumn Quarter begins .. September	23	6	51 A.M.
The Winter Quarter begins .. December	22	0	49 A.M.

COMMON NOTES AND ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number..... 5 | Epact..... 14 | Roman Indiction..... 9
Cycle of the Sun 27 | Dominical Letter .. G | Julian Period.....6579

The Year 5627 of the JEWISH ERA commences on September 10, 1866.

The Year 1283 of the MOHAMMEDAN ERA commences on Jan. 18, 1866.

RAMADAN (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on May 16, 1866.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day--Holy Thursday, May 10
Septuagesima Sunday	" 28	WHIT SUNDAY--Pentecost " 20
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday Feb. 11		Birth of Queen Victoria..... " 24
Ash Wednesday	" 14	Trinity Sunday
Quadragesima, 1st. Su. in Lent ..	" 18	Corpus Christi
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria ..June 20
St. Patrick	" 17	Proclamation
Annunciation--Lady Day.....	" 25	St. John Bapt.--Midsummer D. .. " 24
Palm Sunday	" 25	St. Michael--Michaelmas Day Sep. 29
Good Friday	" 30	Birth of Prince of Wales Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	April 1	St. Andrew
Low Sunday	" 8	1st Sunday in Advent .....Dec: 2
St. George.....	" 23	St. Thomas
Rogation Sunday	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY

January.

Ring out the bells and welcome, in the Year:
And may new friends and old loves live to see,
Before he's laid upon his wintry bier,
With each new month increased prosperity.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	M	<i>Circumcision.</i> Brit. Mus. closes	1 38	2 4
2	T	Edmund Burke born, 1730	2 31	2 53
3	W	Wedgwood, potter, died, 1795	3 15	3 35
4	T	Sun rises 8h. 8m. Sets 4h. 3m.	3 57	4 18
5	F	Dividends due at Bank	4 40	4 58
6	S	<i>Epiphany</i>	5 19	5 38
7	S	<i>1st Sunday after Epiphany</i>	5 57	6 17
8	M	British Museum re-opens	6 37	6 57
9	T	Fire Insurance ceases	7 19	7 42
10	W	Sun rises 8h. 5m. Sets 4h. 10m.	8 10	8 42
11	T	Hilary Term begins [th. 1816	9 16	9 49
12	F	Bonaparte fam. exil. from French	10 24	11 2
13	S	Cambridge Lent Term begins	11 37	12 0
14	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Epiphany</i>	0 9	0 34
15	M	Oxford Lent Term begins	0 57	1 19
16	T	Death of Sir John Moore, 1809	1 42	2 1
17	W	King Charles I. tried, 1649	2 21	2 42
18	T	Sun rises 7h. 58m. Sets 4h. 23m.	3 2	3 20
19	F	Congreve, dramatist, died, 1669	3 39	3 57
20	S	Howard, philanthropist, d., 1790	4 16	4 36
21	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Epiphany</i>	4 56	5 17
22	M	Sun rises 7h. 54m. Sets 4h. 30m.	5 38	5 59
23	T	Earl of Murray shot, 1570	6 23	6 48
24	W	Frederick the Great born, 1712	7 13	7 39
25	T	<i>Conversion of St. Paul</i>	8 10	8 48
26	F	Dr. Jenner died, 1823	9 29	10 9
27	S	Mozart born, 1756	10 48	11 28
28	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i>	12 0	0 5
29	M	Sun rises 7h. 46m. Sets 4h. 42m.	0 35	1 4
30	T	Charles I. beheaded, 1649	1 32	1 57
31	W	Hilary Term ends	2 19	2 42

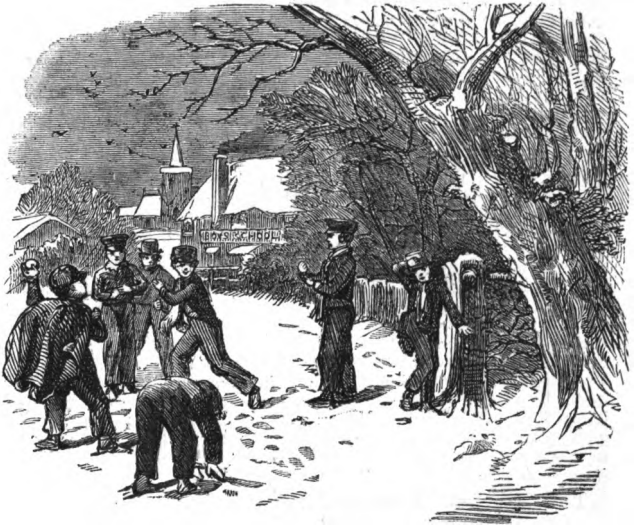
MOON'S CHANGES.

1 Full Moon	6h. 48m. A.M.	16 New Moon	8h. 37m. P.M.
8 Last Quarter	9h. 37m. P.M.	23 First Quarter	8h. 54m. P.M.
	30 Full Moon	3h. 29m. P.M.	

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
Jan. 7. 1st aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 44..Matt.	5	Isaiah 48..Rom.	5
14. 2nd aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 51..Matt.	12	Isaiah 53..Rom.	12
21. 3rd aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55..Matt.	19	Isaiah 56..1 Cor.	3
28. Septuagesima	Genesis 1..Matt.	25	Genesis 2..1 Cor.	9

JANUARY.



Now, where the snow lies thick upon the ground,
Through the crisp air there comes the pleasant sound
Of noisy schoolboys who, in joy or fright,
With snowball missiles join the mimic fight.

JANUARY is the name of the first month of the year, according to the computation now in ordinary use. The word is derived from the Latin *Januarius*—a name given it by the Romans, from *Janus*, one of their divinities, to whom they attributed two faces; because, on the one side, the first of January looked towards the new year, and on the other towards the old. The word *Januarius* may also be derived from *janua*, gate: in regard to this month being the, or, as it were, the gate of the year. January and February were introduced into the year by Numa Pompilius—Romulus's year beginning in the month of March.

The Christians heretofore fasted on the first day of January, by way of opposition to the superstition of the heathens, who in honour of *Janus* observed this day with feasting, dancings, masquerades, &c.

The Florist's Calendar.—Commence your floricultural year by laying out a plan of your garden and enter into a memorandum-book a synopsis of your intended operations. Leave room in the margin for the dates of each sowing, a remark that will also apply to your vegetable garden whether it be large or small. Purchase at all times the best of seeds, and obtain them of nurserymen of good standing and character. In this month sow dahlia seeds for new sorts; mignonette and ten-week

stocks in boxes or pots on a slight hot-bed : sow some hardy annuals such as coxcombs, amaranthuses, &c., and prepare some composts under cover ready for the principal sowing next month. When there is the convenience of a vinery at work, commence about the last week in the month to pot off from the store-pots the plants intended for bedding out, beginning with scarlet geraniums and other free-rooting varieties, leaving verbenas and other more tender bedding plants until next month. Plants reserved in the Autumn for the purpose of furnishing Spring cuttings, such as heliotropes, fuschias, lantanas, cupheas, verbenas, and lobelias, should be brought into heat to start. Have a bed ready for striking these cuttings. Protect tulip beds with matting and leaves. Top dress auriculas in pots or borders with compost. Plant ranunculuses in pots and frames to flower in April. Place lilacs in forcing-houses in pots or tubs. Bring rhododendrons into the forcing-house in tubs, to flower early. Edge flower-borders with box, thrift, London-pride, daisies, polyanthuses, or pinks. Protect anemones and ranunculuses by matting or leaves. Attend to neatness in the grass and the borders along the principal walks, trench up all vacant beds, adding decayed leaf-mould where necessary ; thin out, and in seasonable weather commence digging shrubberies. Where hyacinths are showing through the earth, cover them over with light litter or leaves. You cannot be too forward with your work, for, as a general rule, both in kitchen-garden operations, as well as in floral, delays are dangerous : better be a week too early than a day too late. By removing all dead leaves from your walks, and dead plants from your beds, and keeping your gravel walks clean, you will prevent the spread of vermin, help to destroy the growth of slugs and leave your hands unfettered for future operations.

The Kitchen Garden.—Having prepared your ground and arranged your plans as suggested above, commence your annual operations in the Kitchen Garden by sowing some early peas : there are several kinds, but we have seldom found one to surpass Sangster's No. 1, although some practical gardeners prefer the Daniel O'Rourke and the Prince Albert for this sowing. Mazagan or early Lisbon beans should be sown about the second week in this month. In open weather sow onions on a light, rich, loamy soil—if prepared with night soil a fortnight previously so much the better. Sow radish on a warm border, also lettuce in every variety in warm borders or under hand-glasses, to transplant when of sufficient growth. Sow early carrots in a warm border, to be ready for use in April. Take up endive, with all the earth that can be retained, and place it in a back shed or outhouse where there is light, or in a frame where it will be preserved from damage. Raise small salad, on a slight hot-bed, in pots or boxes. Transplant cauliflower plants from small to large pots and keep them in a cool frame. Put out cabbage plants to succeed the Autumn-planted crop. Plant potatoe-onions in shallow drills, and earth them up as they grow. Have all your land not in use dry and trenched, and let your manure be mixed up with it as you ridge it : manure is not worth a rush until it be decomposed, and it takes at least two months to bring the best manure into that state. If your hedges are old, splash them down. All cool esculents may be sown. Pot strawberries and they will come early. If the weather prove frosty leave most things alone ; if it turn out damp and muggy you may have your hands as busy as bees in looking after the slugs, &c. Plant the hardy kinds of evergreens, and water them at the roots as soon as planted. Plant suckers.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

PAST TIMES.

Old Acquaintance, shall the nights
You and I once talk'd together,
Be forgot like common things.—
Like some dreary night that brings
Nothing but foul weather?

We were young, when you and I
Talk'd of golden things together,—
Of love and rhyme, of books and men:
Ah! our hearts were buoyant *then*
As the wild-geese feather!

Twenty years have fled, we know,
Bringing care and changing weather;
But hath th' heart no *backward* flights,
That we again may see those nights,
And laugh together?

Jove's eagle, soaring to the sun,
Renews the past year's mouldering
feather,
Ah, why not you and I, then, soar
From age to youth,—and dream once
more
Long nights together?

THINKING AND DOING RIGHT.

It is much easier to think aright without doing right than to do right without thinking aright. Just thoughts may fail of producing just deeds, but just deeds always begets just thoughts; for, when the heart is pure and straight, there is hardly anything which can mislead the understanding in matters of immediate concernment; but the clearest understanding can do little in purifying an impure heart, or the strongest in straightening a crooked one.

ADHERE TO YOUR CALLING.

A young man who commences his life with not liking his business, has no very promising prospect before him. Let such a one believe himself to be under the immediate influence of "an evil eye," and set about releasing himself at once by a resolute refusal to entertain any thought but such as appertain to duty, clearly before him, and how to do it well and honestly. It is a great mistake to be prepossessed with fanciful advantages to be derived from any other calling than the one which circumstances have combined to impose, as an introduction to the busy responsibilities of manhood. How many have made shipwreck of the fairest hopes by feebly giving way to the delusion of being

meant for better things than keeping shop. To be above one's business is a mean pride that has its origin in indolence, betokens a dishonourable career, and an end in bankruptcy, if not in something worse.

LOVE OF MARRIED LIFE.

The affection that links together man and wife is a far holier and more enduring passion than young love. It may want its gorgeousness, it may its imaginative character—but it is far richer in holy and trusting attributes. Talk not to us of the absence of love in wedded life! What! because a man has ceased to "sigh like a furnace," are we to believe that the fire is extinct? It burns with a steady flame—shedding a benign influence upon existence a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.

PLEASURE.

Cast an eye into the gay world; what see we, for the most part, but a set of querulous, emaciated, fluttering, fantastical beings, worn out in the keen pursuit of pleasure; creatures that know, own, condemn, deplore, yet still pursue their infelicity; the decayed monuments of error; the thin remains of what is called delight!

There is no day so delightful as the day that is useful; and no week is likely to pass so serenely as the week whose first day is doubly hallowed by devotion and beneficence.

A contempt of the sacred rite of marriage not only endangers the morality of the individual, but strikes at the very foundation of social order and domestic happiness.

An ungrateful man is detested by all; every one feels hurt by his conduct, because it operates to throw a damp upon generosity, and he is regarded as the common injurer of all those who stand in need of assistance.

Knowledge is far more excellent than riches; yet our happiness consists not in knowledge, but in a certain divine temper and constitution of soul, which is far above it.

Read not books alone, but men; and chiefly, be careful to read thyself.

MEN-GOSSIPS.

To speak ill of your friend to his face is bad manners; but to asperse him to mutual friends when he is not there is quite "the thing." It is really saddening to find how common this practice is in upper-class and middle-class dwellings. We once spent the day at the house of a literary man of some distinction, who should have known better. One of the guests was an artist of name and ability, who should also have known better; yet the conversation could be compared to nothing so much as to the passing sentence on a goal-delivery of notorious characters. Author and artist vied with each other in judicial, or rather in extra-judicial, severity. Statesmen, warriors, literary men, painters, clergymen, patriots, exiles—all were arraigned and condemned. One was a coxcomb, another a common cheat, a third a hypocrite, a fourth a clever profligate, a fifth a profligate and fool combined, a sixth a snob and sycophant, and so on.

NEVER DESPISE AN OLD COAT.

Never laugh at the scanty garments of the poor. Poverty has a strong tide of sorrow to stem, and a frail bark to guide at the best. It has dashed so often against the rocks that it hardly holds together. Sink it not with your unkindness. Sneer not at the old clothes. They are often made holy by long sacrifices, by careful foldings away that they may last until the dear ones are provided for. If many an old coat could speak, what tales they would tell of the noble hearts beating underneath.

CUNNING AND DISCRETION.

Cunning has only private selfish aims, and sticks at nothing which may make them succeed. Discretion has large and extended views, and, like a well-formed eye, commands a whole horizon. Cunning is a kind of shortsightedness, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discover things at a distance. Discretion, the more it is discovered, gives a greater authority to the person who possesses it. Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to us in all the duties of life; Cunning is a kind of instinct, that only looks out after our immediate interest and welfare. Discretion is only found in men of strong sense and good understanding; Cunning is often to be met with even in brutes, and in persons who are but the fewest removes from them. In short, Cunning is only the mimic of

Discretion, and may pass upon weak men in the same manner as Vivacity is often taken for Wit, and Gravity for Wisdom.

BEAUTY.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of her complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of her person, nor the costly dress or decorations that compose woman's loveliness. Nor is it the enchanting glance of her eye with which she darts such lustre on the man she deems worthy of friendship that constitutes her beauty. It is her pleasing deportment, her chaste conversation, the sensibility and purity of her thoughts, her affable and open disposition, her sympathy with those in adversity, her comforting and relieving the afflicted in distress, and above all, the humbleness of her soul that constitute true loveliness.

INDEPENDENCE.

Oh be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid. Then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown. Then shall thy soul walk upright nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches; nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.—*Franklin*.

THE MAN TO BE ENVIED.

A popular author says, "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his health and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them home his wages."

Keep a scrap-book if you like, but don't put into it everything you can manage to scrape up; that is, don't let your scrap-book be a mere scrape-book.

If "Do as you would be done by" were made the Common Law, much less parchment would be used.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.—*Steele*.

Nature hangs labels upon the dissolute, to testify her disgust at the example.

FAST MEN.

The vicious die early. They fall like shadows, or tumble like wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while quite young, almost always before forty. The wicked "liveth not half his days." The world at once ratifies the truth, and assigns the reason by describing the dissolute as "fast men;" that is, they live fast; they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping out of sight and into darkness while others are in the glow and glory of life. "Their sun goes down while it is yet day." And they might have helped it. Many a one dies long before he need. Your men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal; and your obscure and nameless "wandering stars," who waste their youth in libertine indulgence—they cannot live long. They must die early. They put on the steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed and rapid wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put it to; while the state of their minds is often such, that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way to escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts *Thos. Binney.*

FEMALE OCCUPATION.

There cannot be any disgrace in learning how to make the bread we eat, to cook our dinners, to mend our clothes, or even to clean the house. Better to be found busily engaged in removing the dust from the furniture, than to let it accumulate there until a visitor leaves palpable traces where his hat or his arm have been laid upon a table.—*Georgiana Bennet.*

PENALTIES OF GENIUS.

One of the anomalies of literary history is, that it has often been the lot of those men who have contributed largely to the mirth or recreation of others to endure a more than ordinary share of misery and want in their own lives. The most entertaining portions of literature have been written by men whose hearts have been bowed down by sorrow, and at moments when that sorrow has been heaviest. It was in the gloom of a mother's death, deepened by his own poverty, that Johnson penned the charming tale of "Rasselas;" it was in the chill desolation of a bare and fireless garret that poor Goldsmith, the beloved vagrant of literature, sketched the brightest pictures of domestic

happiness the world has ever had; it was from a sick bed, in sore distress, and in a necessitous exile, that Tom Hood shook all England with laughter. The enchantment of Scott, the satire of Jerrold, half the gems of English wit and humour, have been thrown out by genius in its most sorrowful moments.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

OLD MAIDS.

Being an old maid, implies decision of character; neither sham, nor show, nor courtly manners, nor splendid person, have won them over; nor fair promises, nor shallow tears. They looked beyond the manner and the dress, and finding no cheering indication of depth of mind and sterling principles, they gave up the specious present for the chance of a more solid future, and determined in hope, and patience, and resignation, to "bide their time."

The modest maiden, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, is much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens. She who makes her husband happy, and reclaims him from vice, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver or their eyes.—*Goldsmith.*

One half of mankind pass their lives in thinking how they shall get a dinner, and the other in thinking what dinner they shall get; and the first are much less injured by occasional fasts than the latter are by constant feasts.

"A man," said one of the Jewish fathers, "should be prepared for death the day before; but as he knows not when that day will be, he should always be prepared."

Say nothing, do nothing, which a good mother would not approve, and you are on the certain road to happiness.

As the shadow of the sun is largest when its beams are lowest, so we are always least when we make ourselves the greatest.

TO PICKLE A TONGUE.

Wash it well; then salt it in common salt for three days; then mix a quarter of a pound of the coarsest brown sugar, and half an ounce of saltpetre, well pounded, and rub it well into the tongue. Then return the tongue into the first pickle, and keep it in it, close covered, for three weeks, turning it every other day.

February.

Now wind, now rain, and drifting hail and snow,
And then a passing gleam of summer glow;
And now, as if to soothe the feathered throng,
The thrush and blackbird tune their notes for song.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	T	Partridge shooting ends	3 2	3 22
2	F	<i>Purification V. M.</i> Candlemas	3 41	3 59
3	S	Biot died, 1862	4 16	4 32
4	S	<i>Setagesima Sunday</i>	4 51	5 8
5	M	Victoria Cross founded, 1856	5 25	5 43
6	T	Sun rises 7h. 32m. Sets 4h. 56m.	5 59	6 17
7	W	Charles Dickens born, 1812	6 35	6 56
8	T	Half Quarter Day	7 16	7 39
9	F	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555	8 8	8 42
10	S	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840	9 20	10 0
11	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday</i>	10 39	11 19
12	M	Sun rises 7h. 22m. Sets 5h. 6m.	11 57	12 0
13	T	Shrove Tuesday	0 29	0 54
14	W	Ash Wednesday	1 16	1 38
15	T	Bishop Atterbury died, 1732	1 59	2 20
16	F	Cambridge Term divides	2 40	3 0
17	S	Michael Angelo died, 1564	3 19	3 40
18	S	<i>1st Sunday in Lent</i>	3 58	4 18
19	M	Sun rises 7h. 9m. Sets 5h. 19m.	4 39	4 59
20	T	Joseph Hume died, 1855	5 19	5 41
21	W	Ember Day	6 4	6 28
22	T	Barry, artist, died, 1806	6 51	7 17
23	F	Revolution in Paris, 1848	7 47	8 22
24	S	Abdication of Louis Phillipe, 1848	9 3	9 46
25	S	<i>2nd Sunday in Lent</i>	10 30	11 13
26	M	Tom D'Urfey, dramatist, d., 1723	11 53	12 0
27	T	Hare hunting ends	0 7	0 57
28	W	Sun rises 6h. 50m. Sets 5h. 36m.	1 22	1 46

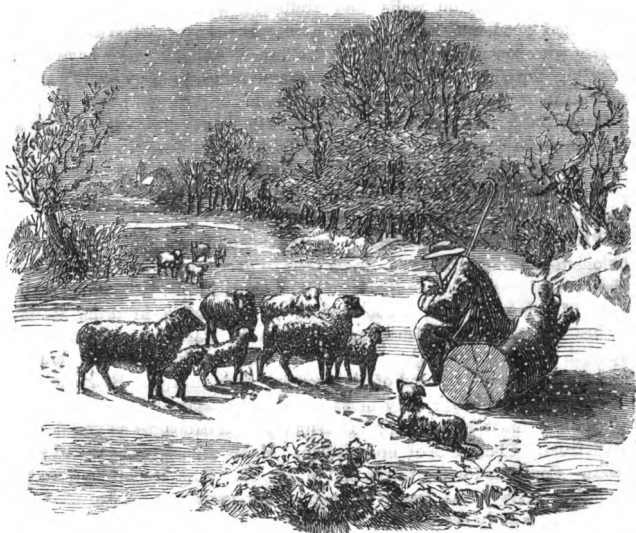
MOON'S CHANGES.

7 Last Quarter	7h. 39m. P.M.	22 First Quarter	4h. 48m. A.M.
15 New Moon	10h. 13m. A.M.	29 Full Moon	11h. 52m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Feb. 4. Sexagesima	Genesis 3..Mark 4	Genesis 6..1 Cor. 16
11. Quinquagesim	Gen.9 to v.20.. Mark 11	Genesis 12..2 Cor. 7
18. 1st in Lent	Gen.19 to v.30.. Lu.1v.39	Genesis 22..Galat. 1
25. 2nd in Lent	Genesis 27..Luke 8	Genesis 34. Ephes. 2

FEBRUARY.



Through the cold night until the break of day,
The anxious shepherd tends the burdened ewes,
And gently takes the new-dropp'd lambs away,
And shelters them from driving winds and snows.

FEBRUARY, *Februarius*, in the *Roman Chronology* the second month of their year, so called from *Februa*, a feast held therein. In the first ages of Rome, *February* was the last month of the year, and preceded January till the Decemviri made an order that *February* should be the second month of the year, and come after January.

The Florist's Calendar.—Transplant the carnation plants which were raised last year in the large pots, borders, &c., to where you intend them to blow : let this be done about the latter end of the month, if the plants are tolerably strong. Prepare to dress the auricula plants in pots, and add fresh earth to them : first clear the plants from dead leaves, and take the old earth away from the top and around the sides of the pots as low as you conveniently can without disturbing their roots, fill up the pots with the earth you have prepared and return them to the place intended for sheltering them. Bring forward the dry roots of choice dahlias into heat to furnish cuttings : put the tall varieties of lobelias into heat, and when started into growth, part and pot them

singly into four-inch pots, and harden off when well rooted. Shift picotees into their blooming pots at the end of the month: protect choice tulips and hyacinths: commence the pruning of hardy roses, also of climbing roses on walls and trellises: where crowded remove exhausted wood, and lay in young stuff. Dress over scillas and choice crocus with soot and ashes. Dress the beds of Annuals which have been standing through the winter with soot and ashes, to keep away snails. Sow some of the most showy Hardy Annuals in pots and place them in a frame on gentle bottom heat: these will flower very early. Sow a few also on a warm border to transplant into the flower-borders when they are dug up next month. Thoroughly clear the flower-beds and borders from weeds and every kind of litter: loosen the surface with a hoe on a dry day, and let them be neatly raked.

The Kitchen Garden.—In the beginning of the month sow onions for the principal crop. Sow peas to gather early in June, in rows eighteen or twenty inches apart. Sow parsley in drills. Plant the early kind of potatoes under a south wall. Sow parsnips in drills at ten inches apart. Sow radishes and lettuces in warm situations. Sow spinach for an early crop. Continue to force sea-kale. Plant shalots and garlic towards the end of the month. Sow turnips. Sow cucumber seeds in hot-beds: they must have air occasionally, and the heat of the beds must be kept up. Transplant such cabbages as you desire seed from. Plant bits of horseradish. Make asparagus beds and sow seeds. Continue forcing to the end of March. Sow brocoli in a warm situation. Sow beans (early mazagans) for gathering in June. Sow beet-root for early crop. Sow celery on a slight hot-bed, or in boxes. Sow cauliflower, either under a frame, hand glass, or warm situation, to have plants to succeed the Autumn sown ones—at the end of the month plant out under a hand-glass for early cutting, four under each. Sow carrots in open weather for an early crop. Cabbage plants should be planted out. Sow seed for cutting in July and August. Jerusalem artichokes: plant tubers at half a yard apart at least. Continue successive sowings of kidney beans. Sow leeks for early crops. You may plant all sorts of fruit trees this month, when the weather is open. Take care that they are not planted too deep. Open for each tree a hole wide enough to receive the roots freely without pressing against the sides, and about a spade deep: then having the trees ready, being taken up with a good spread of roots, let the ends be pruned, and cut off such shoots as are broken or bruised; then set the tree in the hole, and see that all the roots spread freely as they should do, and in depth so that the uppermost roots shall be only from about three or four to five or six inches below the general surface: break the earth and throw it equally about the roots, and shake the tree gently, that the earth may fall in close between the roots and fibres, then, when the earth is all in, tread the surface gently to fix the tree properly.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

TRUE FREEDOM.

When peace prevails—in every home,
When kindred love is found—
And each to all shall feel the tie,
Brother to brothers bound :
When none shall dare a deed to do
Which others' wrong may be,
But each shall govern well his heart,
And shun *himself* the Tyrant's part,
Then—then mankind is FREE !

PARENTS.

If there be such a thing as pure and perfect joy upon earth, it is that which fills the heart of a parent when he hears of the wisdom, and virtue, and prosperity of a child. If there be sorrow that admits not of consolation, it is the sorrow of a father for the vice and folly of an ungracious, thankless son, and for the misery in which he has plunged himself.

MUTUAL SYMPATHY.

We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order, who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society, whose deportment is upright, whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claims as the reluctant recognition, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, which the well-off are apt to manifest to those a little lower down.

GOOD ADVICE FOR A YOUNG LADY.

A golden rule for a young lady is, to converse always with her female friends as if a gentleman were of the party, and with young men as if her female companions were present.

LITTLE HUNGRY MINDS.

If there is one lesson we would impress upon parents it is this : don't stifle your children's desire at proper times to ask questions. This involuntary self-educating process of the child's is of more importance to its future than many parents are aware of. It sometimes—nay often—costs an effort to break up a train of thought in which you may be interestedly occupied ; but it will pay. Like the sticks and straws which the winged bird bears long distances in its bill to construct its nest, these slender twigs of informa-

tion may be worked into a structure which will afford comfort and protection from many a life storm, a safe retreat for quiet reflection, when the Spirit of Evil is prowling about for careless stragglers, who are beating the air because there is nothing else left for them to do. Don't turn your child off with a lazy, fibbing, abstracted "I don't know." Rouse yourself, and give him food for thought in your answer, or that spirit of evil may take possession of the apartment which you are too indolent or penurious to furnish.

GRATITUDE.

We can show our gratitude by holding with greater consistency all the truth of God ; by adorning our principles with a gentler life, a larger liberality, a firmer faith, and a more active effort ; for gifts, as well as crosses, are intended to make us truer.

There is a kind of gratitude in thanks, Tho' it be barren, and bring forth but words.

But, we need not say it is not the highest kind. Better deeds than words. Better still words *and* deeds. Let it be remembered that it was a heathen philosopher who described gratitude as a virtue so cheap that the covetous man might be pleased without expense, and so easy, that the sluggard might be so without labour.

FINE FEELINGS.

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine round a solid, upright stem of understanding ; but very poor things if they are left to creep along the ground.

We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness. Few consider him to be like the silkworm, that, when she seems to play, is at the very same time spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself. And this many rich men do, loading themselves with corroding cares to keep what they have, probably unconscionably, got. Let us therefore be thankful for health and a competence ; and above all for a quiet conscience.—*Isaac Walton.*

Real friends are like ghosts and apparitions, what many people talk of, but few ever saw.

Content is to the mind like moss to a tree, it bindeth it up so as to stop its growth.—*Halifax.*

Education is the proper employment, not only of our early years, but of our whole lives.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.

It's no sort of use. We never knew a fellow who was always in a hurry, that wasn't always behindhand. They are proverbial all over the world for bringing nothing at all to pass. Hurry, skurry, bluster, splutter—what does it all amount to? Not a straw. If you want to accomplish anything as it should be done, you must go about it coolly, moderately, faithfully, heartily. Hurrying, fretting, fumbling, spluttering, will do no good—not in the least. Are great works of great men done in a hurry? Not at all. They are the produce of time and patience—the result of slow, solid development. Nothing ought to be done in a hurry. It is contrary to nature, reason, right, justice, and common sense. Your man of hurry is no sort of character at all; always in confusion, loose at every point, unhinged and unjoined, blowing and puffing here and there: but all ending in smoke.

GOOD FOR THE EYES.

To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning; let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of human knowledge, or on the exercise of benevolent feelings. This will scarcely ever fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and amiable expression.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

The first thing a boy does after he's weaned is to straddle the banisters and ride down stairs. The first thing a girl sets her heart on is a doll and a set of diminutive cups and saucers. The girls are given to neatness, and hate soiled garments of all kinds; boys, on the contrary, set a high value on dirt, and are never so happy as when sailing a log ship with a brown paper sail in a mud puddle.

EARLY RISING.

The distinguished Lord Chatham said to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtain of your bed and the walls of your chamber, 'If you do not rise early you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading—if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitably and frivolously, and unenjoyed by yourself.'"

A HINT TO ALL.

There are three companions with whom a man should always keep on good terms, his wife, his stomach, and his conscience.

THE ONLY WAY.

A respectable tradesman, with a large family, having sustained a serious loss of property by the failure of some relations for whom he had become security, was asked by a friend, after he had pulled through his liabilities, what means he had adopted to surmount difficulties which would have crushed the spirit and damped the energies of ninety-nine out of a hundred. "By two very simple expedients," was the reply, "one was to sell my horse and gig, and the other to buy two new aprons."

MARRIAGE.

The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence:—"Two persons who have chosen each other out of all their species, with a design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-humoured, affable, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. Pressure keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such chase the extremities with a brush or towel to promote circulation, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep.

Those who prohibit disputes and suppress learning make their shop dark on purpose that they may vend any wares.

The Hindoo law says, "Strike not, even with a blossom, thy wife, though she be guilty of a thousand faults."

Pedantry crams the head with learned lumber, and takes out the brains to make room for it.

A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on the sad heart—and who has not seen its effects? A smile is like the bursting out of the sun from behind a cloud to him who thinks he has no friend in the wide world.

Be not too much out of humour with the world; every man has found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness than of cruelty.

GIVE YOUR SON A TRADE.

Solon enacted that children who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens. He, however, excepted from this rule those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood,

MAP YOUR COURSE, YOUNG MAN.

The man who starts in pursuit of fortune without carefully surveying the ground and laying down his line of march beforehand, is a reckless Absalom, who is pretty sure to be caught by the thorns of speculation, and left helplessly struggling in their midst, a ridiculous spectacle to all right-thinking men. Map your course, young man, before you set forth on your business journey. Experience is, no doubt, a capital teacher, but her lessons are bitter; and if you begin life with a cool head, an honest purpose, a dauntless spirit, and fixed principles and rules of conduct of the right kind, you will be all the more likely to escape the lash of that hard taskmistress. Lay your course straight in the beginning, and stick to it as closely as you can in storm and sunshine.

GAMBLING.

Let every man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss up for a halfpenny, for this is often the beginning of a habit of gambling; and this ruinous crime comes on by slow degrees. Whilst a man is minding his work he is playing the best game, and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes good use of his money even if he should win.

WIVES.

Sir Walter Scott and Daniel O'Connell at a late period of their lives, ascribed their success in the world principally to their wives. Were the truth known, this is the history of thousands.

EXPECTATIONS.

Nothing in this world is so fatal to the development of the intellectual powers of the young, as what are commonly called expectations. Take two boys of the same age, and, as nearly as may be, of the same capabilities. Inform one that he is the heir to a large fortune, which, one day or other, must come into his possession; tell the other that he has not a sixpence to depend on, but must

thrive by his own exertion—and the years after there will be a mighty difference between them. You will find that one has wrapped up his talent in a napkin, while the other has laid it out at interest.

POVERTY.

If you are poor, do not let folks know it, or they will discover in you a thousand blemishes, a host of defects, which would never be discovered, or at least talked about, if you kept a stiff upper lip, and carried yourself as if you had a thousand pounds at your command. It is as natural for the world to hold poor folks in contempt, as it is for a rat to steal cheese.

TEA.

There is no doubt that green tea (which is mostly black tea chemically coloured) has a more injurious influence on the nerves than black tea. The flavour of green tea may be obtained by putting into the teapot, with the black tea, one-third of a dried bud of the black currant; if more than a third be put in, the flavour will be too strong.

TRUST YOURSELF.

That fabric is firmest that stands square on its own foundations, needing neither strut nor wedge to maintain its stability. Growth is within, and its principle is self-contained; it is nourished by vital motions.

SORROW.

Consider for what it is that you sorrow. It is either remediable, or it is not. If it be, why should that time be spent in grieving which should be employed in actively applying remedies? If it be irremediable, then is sorrow vain and superfluous, as tending only to aggravate misery.

Adapt your means to your ends. The fiery steeds of Apollo might not work well at the plough or dray.

APPLE CHEESE CAKE.

Pare, core and boil twelve apples, with enough water to mash them; beat them up very smooth, then add the yoke of six eggs, the juice of two lemons, and some grated peel, half a pound of fresh butter, beaten into a cream, and sweetened with pounded loaf sugar; beat all well in with the apples, bake it in a puff paste, and send it up like an open tart.

March.

The bright-faced pileworts on each bank are out,
Waiting, all smiles, the advent of the Spring,
The modest daisies blush, the kingcups flout,
And hooded violets fragrant odours bring

D.	D.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
				A. M.	P. M.
1	T		Sun rises 6h. 48m. Sets 5h. 37m.	2 6	2 26
2	F		Horace Walpole died, 1797	2 45	3 4
3	S		John Wesley died, 1791	3 21	3 36
4	S		3rd Sunday in Lent	3 52	4 7
5	M		Edward IV. slain, 1461 [op. 1847	4 24	4 40
6	T		Hamburgh and Hanover Railway	4 56	5 9
7	W		Sun rises 6h. 36m. Sets 5h. 48m.	5 24	5 41
8	T		Raffaelle born, 1483	5 58	6 15
9	F		Rizzio assassinated, 1566	6 37	6 58
10	S		Prince of Wales married, 1863	7 23	7 51
11	S		4th Sunday in Lent	8 27	9 8
12	M		Sun rises 6h. 23m. Sets 5h. 57m.	9 50	10 31
13	T		Belisarius died, 565	11 12	11 48
14	W		Fly-fishing begins	0 0	0 20
15	T		Julius Cæsar died, 43 B.C.	0 47	1 10
16	F		Duchess of Kent died, 1861	1 32	1 55
17	S		St. Patrick's Day	2 15	2 34
18	S		5th Sunday in Lent	2 54	3 14
19	M		Sun rises 6h. 7m. Sets 6h. 10m.	3 36	3 57
20	T		Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	4 18	4 39
21	W		Battle of Alexandria, 1801	5 1	5 24
22	T		Goethe died, 1832	5 47	6 9
23	F		Cambridge Term ends	6 33	7 1
24	S		Oxford Term ends	7 30	8 5
25	S		Palm Sunday. Lady Day	8 48	9 31
26	M		Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	10 14	10 57
27	T		Peace of Amiens, 1802	11 36	12 0
28	W		Abercrombie died, 1801	0 9	0 37
29	T		Maunday Thursday	1 2	1 25
30	F		Good Friday	1 45	2 2
31	S		Dividend due on India Bonds	2 18	2 36

MOON'S CHANGES.

9 Last Quarter	3h. 53m. P.M.	23 First Quarter	1h. 3m. P.M.
16 New Moon	9h. 37m. P.M.	31 Full Moon	4h. 31m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Mar. 4. 3rd in Lent	Genesis 39.. Luke 15	Genesis 42.. Phillip. 8
11. 4th in Lent	Genesis 43.. Luke 22	Genesis 45.. 1 Thes. 2
18. 5th in Lent	Exodus 3.. John 5	Exodus 5.. 1 Tim. 1
25. Palm Sunday	Ecclus. 2.. Matt. 26	Ecclus. 3.. Heb. 5 v 11

MARCH.



With the first blush of coming Spring is seen
The children, busy through the sunny hours,
Searching the fresh clothed edge and meadow green
For new-formed bird's-nests and for early flowers.

MARCH is the third month of the year, according to the common way of computing. Among the Romans *March* was the first month; and in some ecclesiastical computations that order is still preserved: as particularly in reckoning the number of years from the incarnation of our Saviour, which is done from the 25th of March. In England, before the alternation of the style, *March*, properly speaking, was the first month in order, the New Year commencing from the 25th; though in complaisance to the customs of our neighbours, we usually ranked it as the third, but in this respect we spoke one way and wrote another. Till the year 1564 the French reckoned the beginning of their year from Easter: so that there were two months of *March* in one year, one of which they called *March before Easter*, and the other *March after Easter*, and when Easter fell within the month of *March*, the beginning of the month was in one year, and the end in another. It was Romulus who divided the year into months: to the first of which he gave the name of his supposed father, *Mars*. Ovid, however, observes that the people of Italy had the month of *March* before Romulus's time; but that they placed it very differently, some making it the third, some the fourth, some the fifth, and others the tenth month

of the year. In this month it was that the Romans sacrificed to Anna Perenna; that they began their comitia; that they adjudged their public farms and leases; that the mistresses served the slaves and servants at table, as the masters did in the Saturnalia, and that the Vestals renewed the sacred fire. The month of *March* was always under the protection of Minerva, and always consisted of thirty-one days. The ancients held it an unhappy month for marriage, as well as the month of May.

The Florist's Calendar.—See that Hardy Annuals, sown last month in pots, are getting hardened off for planting out. Have some turf-pits in readiness for pricking out, at three inches apart, all the Spring-struck verbenas. Protect the most curious kinds of tulips, hyacinths, ranunculuses, and anemonies, in beds, from cold rains and frost, which frequently happen this month. Prepare small sticks to support the hyacinths, which will now begin to advance apace. Sow the seeds of hollyhock, french honeysuckle, hellebore, tree primrose, shrubby mallow, broad-leaved campanula, fox-gloves, with seeds of most other sorts of perennial and biennial plants. Sow sweet-peas in pots in a gentle heat, to be hardened off quickly, and planted out for early flowering: sow the same in the open border for succession. Prick out German ten-week stocks, and sow more seed. Plant out seedling pansies. Top-dress pinks and carnations. Finish pricking, and well manure all roses. Plant out bulbs of the beautiful varieties of gladiolus. Throw up a dung-bed the last week for Tender Annuals early next month. Dig such borders, or other parts of the garden as are not yet done, and rake them smooth; they will then be ready to receive seeds.

The Kitchen Garden.—In the early part of this month dig your ground for the main crop of potatoes: this should be done with a three-pronged fork, not with a spade, which cuts the twitch, the minutest atom of which will perpetuate itself. Plant out cabbage, green and red, and sow early dutch turnip seed. Sow red beets, silver beets, salsafy, and scorzonera for use from the end of September. Lettuces now sown will produce plants that will be fit for blanching by the end of May, or the beginning of June. Sow turnips the first of the month. Dress asparagus beds. Such cauliflower plants as have been protected during winter should be planted off in warm situations under hand-glasses for very early use. Plant rhubarb and sea-kale roots in a well-trenched, rich deep soil. Parsley now sown will be fit to gather in August. Sow vegetable-marrow and love-apple seeds immediately. New-planted fruit trees should be well-secured from the violence of the winds. Prune fig trees: as they bear only on the young wood, leave sufficient of last summer's shoots. They will now take root in a short time. Where nectarine, peach and apricot trees remain unpruned, let this work be done as soon as possible: they should be finished by the end of the month at latest. Dress strawberry beds if they were not done in former months. Clear the beds from weeds: if the main plants are crowded from the last year's runners, thin them accordingly, for it is best to keep them in single bunches, and clear of each other: the beds being clear, loosen the earth between the plants and add fresh earth. Over the wall fruit trees which are in bloom, hang netting to protect them during the night, and even by day, if the weather is either frosty or windy.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

—38—

CLOUDS.

A cloud upon the sky !

Flowers close their cups, the butterfly his wing,
The restless birds all cease at once to sing,

The shivering leaves foretell a shower is nigh:
Let the gray evening darken into night,
To-morrow's sun will only shine more bright—
Such clouds as this pass by.

A cloud upon the brow !

A palsy of the thought so free before,
A sense of effort never known of yore,

A sudden change 'twixt yesterday and now.
If we would scan it, it eludes the sight,
And yet your spirits own its subtle might—
Will this cloud pass, and how ?

A cloud upon the heart !

What pleased so late has lost its charm to-day ;
The trust undoubting seems misplaced and bold,
The kindly words sound distant, stiff, and cold ;

The form remains, the life has passed away :
Each shrouded spirit acts its former part,
Smile still meets smile, but heart is far from heart
Will this cloud e'er depart ?

What wrought the clouds we mourn ?

Was it some truth, outspoken, love should hide ?
Some want of reverence in a playful mood,
Some thought confided, and not understood,—
Some chill to feeling, or some shock to pride ?
Enough, they're risen—grief and tears are vain,
After the darkness and bursts of rain,
Such clouds as these return.

PUMICE-STONE.

Pumice-stone, so common as it is, is really a remarkable thing. There is indeed an awful and mysterious interest about it. Every piece of pumice stone once existed as lava in the depths of a volcano. But it not alone makes its appearance from the volcano, but also from the bottom of the sea. There are submarine volcanoes venting their fiery anger at such vast depths under the ocean. that their effects do not reach the surface. The pumice which they discharge being lighter than water rises to the surface, and so we obtain it. It has been seen floating over a space of three hundred miles on the sea, at a great distance from land or any known volcano.

SYMPATHY OF CHILDREN.

A child's eyes ! those clear wells of undefiled thought—what on earth can be so beautiful ? Full of hope, love,

and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer how earnest, in joy how sparkling, in sympathy, how tender ! The man who never tried the companionship of a little child has carelessly passed by one of the pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower, without plucking it, or knowing its value. A child cannot understand, you think ? Speak to it of the holy things of your religion, of your grief for the loss of a friend, of your love for some one you fear will not return it ; it will take, it is true, no measure or soundings of your thought : it will not judge how much you should believe, whether your grief is rational in proportion to your loss, whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love which you seek ; but its whole soul will incline to yours, and engraft itself, as it were, on the feeling which is your feeling for the hour.

PRAYING IN EARNEST.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham, when on a visit with the Archaeological Society to the little Norman chapel of St. Catherine, at Milton Abbey, Dorset, stated that on a certain day in the year the young women of Abbotsbury used to go up to St. Catherine's chapel, where they made use of the following prayer : "A husband, St. Catherine ; a handsome one, St. Catherine ; a rich one St. Catherine ; a nice one, St. Catherine ; and soon, St. Catherine." Mr. Beresford Hope (who was present on the occasion) facetiously proposed that all gentlemen and married ladies should retire from the church, so as to afford the young ladies present the opportunity of using so desirable a prayer.

Hermits are not alone those who live in caves and solitary places. There are hermits in populous cities aliens to the social affections, they live the lives of recluses under the name of exclusives.

Secret kindnesses done to mankind are as beautiful as secret injuries are detestable. To be invisibly good is as godlike as to be invisibly evil is diabolical.

Who lets one sit on his shoulders, shall have him presently sit on his head.

We make ourselves more injuries than are offered us ; they many times pass for wrongs in our own thoughts that were never meant as such.

C 3

ORIGIN OF OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS:—

THE ROSE.

England.—In the early part of the reign of Henry VI., about the year 1450, a few noblemen and gentlemen were discussing who was the rightful heir to the English Crown. After a time they adjourned to the Temple Gardens, thinking they would be more free from interruption. Scarcely, however, had they arrived when they perceived Richard Plantagenet approaching. Unwilling to continue the conversation in his presence, a great silence ensued. He, however, asked them what they had been so anxiously talking about when he joined them, and inquired whether they espoused the cause of his party, or that of the usurper Henry of Lancaster, who then filled the throne. A false and absurd politeness prevented their making any reply, he added, "Since you are so reluctant to tell your opinion in words, tell me by signs, and let him that is an adherent of the house of York pull a white rose as I do." Then said the Earl of Somerset, "Let him who hates flattery, and dares to maintain our rightful King, even in the presence of his enemies, pull a red rose with me." When Henry VII. married Elizabeth of York, the rival houses were blended, and the rose became the emblem of England.

THE SHAMROCK.

Ireland.—One day St. Patrick was preaching at Tara. He was anxious to explain the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The people failed to understand, and refused to believe that there could be three Gods and yet but one. The holy man paused a moment, absorbed in thought, and, seeing a shamrock peeping from the green turf, exclaimed, "Do you not see in this simple little wild flower how three leaves are united in one stalk?" His audience understood without difficulty this simple yet striking illustration, to the inexpressible delight of St. Patrick. From that day the shamrock became the national emblem of Ireland.

THE THISTLE.

Scotland.—In the reign of Malcolm I., the year 1010, Scotland was invaded by the Danes, who made a descent on Aberdeenshire, intending to take by storm Staines Castle, a fortress of importance. The still hour of midnight was the hour selected for commencing the attack. When 'all was ready, and there was a reasonable hope that the inmates of the castle were asleep, they commenced their march. They advanced cautiously, taking off their shoes to prevent their footsteps being heard. They approached the lofty tower, their hearts being in joyous anticipation of a victory. Not a sound

is heard from within. They can scarcely refrain from exclamations of delight, for they have but to swim across the moat, and place the scaling ladders, and the castle is theirs. But in another moment a cry from the invaders themselves rouses the inmates to a sense of their danger, the guards fly to their posts, and the soldiers to their arms, and pursue the now trembling Danes, who fly before them. Whence arose this sudden change of affairs? From a very simple cause. It appears that the moat, instead of being filled with water, was in reality dried up and overgrown with thistles, which pierced the unprotected feet of the assailants, who, tortured with pain, forgot their cautious silence, and uttered the cry which had alarmed the sleeping inmates of the castle,

HEAVEN'S BEST GIFT.

Jeremy Taylor says, if you are for pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health marry. A good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man; his angel of mercy; minister of graces innumerable; his gem of many virtues; his casket of jewels; her voice his sweetest music; her smiles his brightest day; her kiss the guardian of innocence; her arms the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, and the balsam of his life; her industry his surest wealth; her economy his safest steward, her lips his faithful counsellors; her bosom the softest pillow of his cares; and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head.

AGREEABLE COMPANIONS.

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness—who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and stedfast as an anchor. For such an one we'd gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

Recreation is a second creation, when weariness hath almost annihilated one's spirits. It is the breathing of the soul, which otherwise would be stifled with continual business.—*Fuller.*

Hasty words often rankle the wound which injury gives; but soft words assuage it, forgiving cures it, and forgetting takes away the scar.

Some people are continually searching for the motives of another's conduct, forgetting that fifteen out of twenty things in this life are done without any motive at all.

ON FURNISHING.

The great point in furnishing is to study well the aspect, the general style of the house, and to make all our efforts harmonize with it; for incongruity is a great offence against good taste. There is a fitness in things, which should never be lost sight of, if we desire success. We know of an instance where, in an old-fashioned house, abounding in mullioned windows which run high up into the ceiling, the present possessor has hung all the rooms with Chinese papers, and fitted them up with light-coloured ultra-modern furniture, as inconsistently as if you were to decorate Westminster Abbey like the Italian Opera House. It would not be difficult to multiply instances where furniture has been transplanted from one house to another without the smallest reference to its appropriateness. Our theory is that no one thing should catch the eye. There should be harmony throughout; and we would recommend that great attention be paid to the colour of the walls. If they, the ceiling, and the carpet, are well selected, all other points of detail are like the finishing touches of a picture. The right tone having been attained, the rest is comparatively easy. We have found greys, light greens, and pale mauve to work up well; and the less pattern there is in the paper the better, unless, for some special reason a chintz paper is desired. If the room faces the south, a cool grey or mauve is good; and for a north room we have seen a yellowish green answer admirably, imparting to the room an appearance of sunshine. As a rule, we have found it best to avoid reds, especially dark reds, which are offensively dingy. Blue is a dangerous colour to use; it is so apt to make a room either gaudy or cold; though we have seen it effectually used with pink to give a Pompadour look. For carpets we incline to small inoffensive patterns, and generally avoid those which are flowery, as being in theory and in effect bad.—*London Society*.

EARN YOUR ENJOYMENT.

A great part of the enjoyment of recreation consists in the feeling that we have earned it by hard work. One goes out for the afternoon walk with a light heart when one has done a good task since breakfast. It is one thing for a dawdling idler to set off to the Highlands or to the Continent, just because he is sick of everything around him; and quite another thing when a hard-wrought man, who is of some use in life, sets off, as gay as a lark, with the pleasant feeling that he has brought some worthy work to an end on the selfsame tour.

TO MY WIFE, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR WEDDING.

Now Time and I, near fifty years,
Have managed kindly to agree;
Pleased with the friendship he appears,
And means that all the world shall see

For, with soft touch about my eyes,
The frosty, kindly, jealous friend
His drawing-pencil deftly plies,
And mars the face he thinks to mend.

Nor am I called alone to wear
Old Time, "his mark" in deepening
trace,—
That "twain are one" this limner seer
Will print in lines on either face.

'Tis not, perhaps, a gallant thing
On such a morning to be told,
But Time doth yearly witness bring,
That—bless you!—we are growing old

Together we have lived and loved,
Together pass'd thro' smiles and tears,
And life's all-varying lessons proved
Thro' many constant married years.

And there is joy Time cannot reach,
A youth o'er which no power he hath
If we cling closer, each to each,
And each to God, in hope and faith.

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for the purpose of circulation.

Help and give willingly, when you have anything, and think not the more of yourself; and if you have nothing, keep the cup of cold water always at hand, and think not less of yourself.

Men have hundreds of different languages; the winds, the trees, the birds, and the waves, speak but one over the whole earth.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

WASH COLOURS FOR MAPS, &c

Yellow.—Gamboge dissolved in water.

Red.—Brazil dust steeped in vinegar, and alum added; or, litmus dissolved in water, and spirits of wine added; or cochineal steeped in water, strained, and gum added.

Blue.—Saxon blue diluted with water; or, litmus rendered blue by adding distilled vinegar.

Green.—Distilled verdigris dissolved in water, and gum added; or, sap green dissolved in water, and alum added; or, litmus rendered green by adding prepared kali to its solution.

April.

April, fair and fickle maiden,
 Passes o'er the scene again,
 First all smiles, then heavy laden,
 Shedding tear-drops o'er the plain.

D.	D.		High Water at London Bridge.
			A. M. P. M.
M.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	
1	S	<i>Easter Sunday</i>	2 53 3 8
2	M	Easter Monday. Quar. Sess.com.	3 24 3 40
3	T	Easter Tuesday	3 55 4 10
4	W	Goldsmith died, 1774	4 26 4 42
5	T	Dividends due at Bank	4 57 5 12
6	F	Old Lady Day	5 30 5 47
7	S	Prince Leopold born, 1853	6 7 6 28
8	S	<i>1st Sunday after Easter</i>	6 51 7 18
9	M	Fire Insurance ceases	7 49 8 29
10	T	Catholic Emanc. Bill passed, 1829	9 11 9 51
11	W	Oxford Term begins	10 30 11 9
12	T	Panic on Stock Exchange, 1859	11 41 12 0
13	F	Sun rises 5h. 11m. Sets 6h. 50m.	0 10 0 37
14	S	Advertisement Duty abol. 1853	1 1 1 25
15	S	<i>2nd Sunday after Easter</i>	1 44 2 6
16	M	Villiers, D. of Buckingh. d. 1687	2 29 2 50
17	T	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790	3 13 3 35
18	W	American Revolution com. 1775	3 56 4 19
19	T	Sun rises 4h. 58m. Sets 7h. 0m.	4 43 5 7
20	F	Emp. of France born, 1808	5 30 5 55
21	S	Alexander the Great died 323 B.C.	6 20 6 48
22	S	<i>3rd Sunday after Easter</i>	7 17 7 51
23	M	St. George's Day	8 29 9 9
24	T	Brazil discovered, 1500	9 49 10 27
25	W	Princess Alice born, 1843	11 4 11 37
26	T	Lord Somers died, 1716	0 0 0 7
27	F	Sun rises 4h. 43m. Sets 7h. 14m.	0 33 0 53
28	S	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	1 13 1 33
29	S	<i>4th Sunday after Easter</i>	1 51 2 8
30	M	J. Montgomery, Poet, died, 1854	2 24 2 42

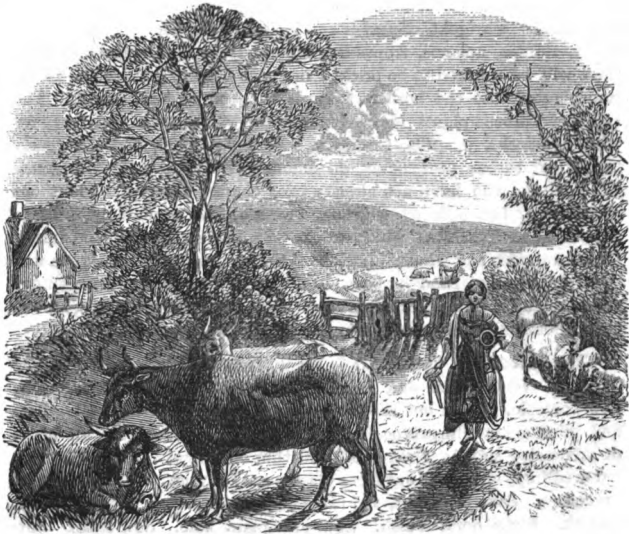
MOON'S CHANGES.

8 Last Quarter	8h. 42m. A.M.	21 First Quarter	10h. 13m. P.M.
15 New Moon	7h. 3m. A.M.	29 Full Moon	9h. 23m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
April 1. Easter Sunday	Exodus 12..	Romans 6	Exodus 14..	Acts 2v.22
8. Low Sunday	Numb. 16..	Acts 5	Numb. 22..	Heb. 10
15. 2nd aft. Easter	Numb. 23, 24..	Acts 12	Numb. 25..	James 4
22. 3rd aft. Easter	Deut. 4..	Acts 19	Deut. 5..	2 Peter 1
29. 4th aft. Easter	Deut. 6..	Acts 26	Deut. 7..	1 John 5

APRIL.



Sure sign of Spring, when kine at day break stand,
And restive moan from overburdened store,
Until, well manipulated by maiden hand,
Their unctuous streams in rich profusion pour.

APRIL is the fourth month of the year, according to the common computation ; but the second, according to that of the astronomers. The word is derived from *Aprilis*, of *aperio*, *I open* ; because the earth in this month begins to open her bosom for the production of vegetables.

The Florist's Calendar.—Let the principal sowing of hardy annuals be made immediately. The ground being dry, let the surface be neatly raked, then divide it into beds forty inches wide, and with the back of a rake turn the earth to the depth of an inch off from the surface of the bed into the alley, then let the seeds be carefully scattered on the surface, each sort separated, and then with the teeth of the rake draw the earth that was turned off the bed evenly over them. Sow carnation and polyanthus seed ; also perennial and biennial seeds. Where any perennial or biennial fibrous-rooted flowers are wanted ; transplant them only in the first week of this month ; they must each have a good ball of earth attached to them. Sow hollyhocks. Plant out beds of German stoeks from the early sowings, keep them shaded until rooted ; sow more seed for succession, and also of intermediate

stock for Autumn blooming. Take care of your hyacinths, tulips, ranunculuses, and anemonies now, for they will be hastening into bloom. The dung-bed recommended last month will now be ready, and may be filled with pots or pans sown with tender annuals, such as French and African marigolds, Spanish and Indian pinks, German and French asters, zinnias, nolas, tropæolas, maurandias, sphaeranthus, &c. : these will be required to be pricked out into nursery beds to be finally transplanted into the borders towards the end of next month. The value of bulbous plants for Spring display will now be apparent, for with hyacinths, jonquils, narcissus, scillas, Van Thol, and other early tulips and turban ranunculus, an amount of beauty may be realized, which those who have not already tried cannot conceive. Plant out immediately the beds of trigridia, pavonia, and conchiflora. Place auriculas and hyacinths, which are in pots, in a sheltered place during the heavy rains and winds. Look well to the watering of newly planted trees, shrubs, roses, and herbaceous plants, if the weather is at all dry and parching. Some evergreens may yet be removed, as laurels, laurustinas, Portugal laurels, cisti, arbutus, magnolias, pyracanthus.

The Kitchen Garden.—Plant Jerusalem artichokes. Sow angelica. Sow, plant, and force asparagus. Plant and hoe beans. Sow borecole. Prick out seedlings, leave for seed. Sow beet. Sow and prick out seedling brocoli. Plant cabbages. Earth up all kinds of advancing crops. Sow, weed, and thin out carrots. Sow and prick out seedlings, and plant out from glasses cauliflowers. Sow and earth-up celery. Sow, prick out, and ridge cucumbers. Sow endive. Plant garlic. Plant horse-radish. Sow and plant kale. Sow leeks. Sow lettuce, plant out in frames, prick out seedlings, tie up those of advanced growth. Plant lavender. Sow melons, prick out and attend to advancing crops. Sow mustard and cress. Make mushroom bed. Sow nasturtiums. Sow onions. Plant potatoes. Sow parsnips; hand-weed advancing crops. Sow and hoe peas. Sow radishes, thin advancing crops. Continue sowing for succession crops, as directed last month. Capsicums, love-apples, tomatoes, vegetable marrows, and the whole gourd tribe may be sown in pots, not more than two in a pot for after planting out. Wall-trees begin about this time to make strong and numerous shoots; and you cannot do better than train them early in the way they should go. Thin apricots, peaches, and nectarines, where the young fruit is too thick, as these trees in favourable seasons will sometimes set considerably more fruit than their roots are capable of supplying with proper nourishment. Newly-planted trees, both standards and dwarfs, against walls or espaliers, should in very dry weather be well watered at the roots about once a week. Water the branches of newly-planted trees now and then in dry weather. When the strawberry plants are in blossom, water them three times a week in dry weather; if this is omitted, the crop will be bad, and the fruit small.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

WHERE THE DAISIES GROW.

I cannot feel that I am old,
 Altho' my furrowed cheeks are thin,
 For when I tremble at the cold
 I sometimes feel a warmth within :
 It is in Spring-time when I go
 To wander where the daisies grow.

My worn-out feelings have new birth
 While gazing where the children play'd :
 I hear again their joyful mirth,
 And see them in wild flowers array'd :—
 The world has chill'd me, yet I know
 And love each spot where daisies grow.

My playmates used to think with me,
 There could not be a better place,
 Than that sweet lowland dell where we
 Arranged each cricket-match or race:
 How bright and strong such fancies flow
 When straying where the daisies grow.

We were not then by envy moved :
 The lordling and the butcher's son
 Alike were equal, if each proved
 That he could bat, or bowl, or run :
 Pride never deigns to stoop so low,
 To tread the path where daisies grow.

One fairy form seems here again,
 And by her side I take my seat,
 And learn, with joy, that not in vain
 I'd poured my homage at her feet :
 For her soft cheeks, with blushing glow
 First lean'd on mine where daisies grow.

That love, those friendships—where
 are they?
 Gone, like a shadow on the stream :
 With youth and health they pass'd away
 And left the outline of their dream :
 And only this can Fancy show,
 While on the mead where daisies grow.

And when I find all traces fled
 Of Fancy's bright and fitful sway,
 In the old churchyard—where the dead
 Old hopes, old friends together lay—
 There I would have them place me low
 Where in the spring-time daisies grow.

G. T. Thomason.

DANISH SUPERSTITION.

When in early spring-time the voice
 of the cuckoo is first heard in the
 woods, every village girl kisses her
 hand, and asks the question, "Cuckoo,
 cuckoo, when shall I be married?" and
 the old folks, borne down with age
 and rheumatism, inquire, "Cuckoo,
 when shall I be released from this

world's cares?" The bird, in answer,
 continues singing "cuckoo" as many
 times as years will elapse before the
 object of their desires will come to
 pass. But as some old people live to
 an advanced age, and many girls die
 old maids, the poor bird has so much
 to do in answering the questions put
 to her, that the building season goes
 by ; she has no time to make her nest,
 but lays her eggs in that of the hedge-
 sparrow.

WHICH?

It is said that one woman never speaks
 in praise of another without annexing a
 depreciatory "but." As I have before
 remarked, on similar charges, this fault
 has no particular sex. What man ever
 thought that other man handsome or
 talented, whom a lady friend praised ?
 He is a good friend, certainly, "but" it
 costs him nothing, or, he would be good-
 looking "but" for his nose, feet, or hands.
 Then everybody knows the overwhelming
 love of rival politicians and generals for
 each other, while the good fellowship
 between rival musicians and artists was
 long since matter of history! In fine,
 there is as much human nature in a hat
 as in a bonnet, and it needs a magnifying-
 glass to see the difference in favour of one
 or the other.—*Fanny Fern.*

Readers may be divided into four
 classes. The first may be compared to
 an hour-glass, their reading being as
 the sand ; it runs in and it runs out,
 and leaves not a vestige behind. A
 second class resembles a sponge, which
 imbibes everything and returns it nearly
 in the same state—only a little dirtier.
 A third class is like a jelly bag,
 which allows all that is pure to pass
 away, and retains only the refuse and
 the dregs. The fourth class may be
 compared to the slave in the diamond
 mines in Golconda, who, casting aside
 everything that is worthless, preserves
 only the pure and priceless gem.

To be thrown upon one's own re-
 sources is to be cast into the very lap
 of fortune ; for our faculties then un-
 dergo development and display an
 energy of which they were previously
 unsusceptible.

The friendship which is to be practised
 or expected by common mortals must
 take its rise from mutual pleasure, and
 must end when the power ceases of de-
 lighting each other.

SIMPLE PURSUITS.

A busy man finds a relish in simple pursuits, while a man who has nothing to do finds all things wearisome. It takes something quite out of the way to tickle that indurated palate. You might as well think to prick the hide of a hippopotamus with a needle as to excite the interest of that *blasé* being by any amusement which is not highly spiced with the cayenne of vice.

REBELLIOUS CHILDREN.

There comes a time in the life of every child when it hoists the rebel flag of defiance to authority. You may choose not to see it, and fancy you will have no further trouble. You may hug to your heart all its sweet cunning ways, and say, "After all, what does it matter; it is but a child, knows no better, and will outgrow all that. It is best not to notice it." Now the point at issue between the child and yourself may seem trifling. It may be very early in life that it is made. Perhaps scarcely past the baby age, it may insist, when well and healthy, on being sung or rocked to sleep, and that by some one particular person. You are sure that this is unnecessary, and that it would be much better for it to be laid quietly in bed with some trustful person to watch it. But you reason, it has been used to this, and I may have to hear it cry every night for a week before I can teach it to be quiet. Well—and what then? The child to be good for anything, must be taught some time or other that it cannot gain its point by crying. Why not now? Of course it should not be placed in bed till sufficiently weary; nor should it be frightened at being left in a dark room alone while the trial is being made. This attended to, if it cry—let it cry. It may be a struggle of two or three nights, perhaps not that, and the moral lesson is learned; after that obedience comes easy.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is more attached to that person who indulges its every whim, than to the one who can firmly pronounce the monosyllable "No," when necessary. The most brutal word I ever heard spoken was from a grown man to a widowed mother, who belonged to that soul-destroying class of parents who could never deny a child anything, whose whole life had been one slavish endeavour to gratify his every whim, without regard to her own inclination; and whenever you see such a man, you may know he had just such a mother; or, having one wiser, that her attempts at government had been neutralized by one of the don't-cry-dear-and-you-shall-have-it fathers. It is so strange that parents who crave to be so fondly remembered by their chil-

dren in after years should be thus short-sighted. Strange that they should never reflect that some poor wife in the future, will rue the day she ever married that selfish, domineering tyrant now in embryo in that little boy. Strange that the mother of that blue-eyed little girl never thinks that the latter may curse her own daughter with that same passionate temper which never knew paternal restraint.

THE APPLE-TREE IN THE LANE.

It stood close by where on leathern hinge
The gate swung back from the grassy lane,
When the cows came home, when the dusky eve
Its mantle threw over hill and plain.
Its branches, knotty and gnarled by Time,
Waved to and fro in the idle breeze,
When the spring days wove a blushing crown
Of blossoms bright for the apple trees.

Its shadow fell o'er the crystal stream
That all the long bright summer days,
Like a silver thread 'mid the waving grass,
Reflected back the golden rays
Of the noonday sun that madly strove
To drink the fount of the brooklet dry,
But the light clouds showered tear-drops down,
Till the glad brook laughed as it glided by.

Never were apples half so sweet,
Golden russet striped with red,
As those that fell on the yielding turf,
When she shook her branches overhead.
A trysting place for youthful friends
Was the apple-tree in days of yore;
And oft we've sat beneath its shade,
And talked bright dreams of the future o'er.

And when the warm October sun
Shone on the maple's scarlet robe,
We gathered apples sound and fair,
And round as our own mystic globe.
The stately hemlock crowns the hill,
The dark pines rise above the plain;
But the thing we prize far more than they,
Is the apple tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and cows no more
Come home at night through the grassy lane,
Where the gate swung back on leathern hinge,
I stand and gaze on the far-off plain.
No more we list to the music low
Of the crystal stream as it ripples on,
And the apple tree in the pasture lane
Is but a dream of the days bygone.

It is the content which accompanies our fortunes that renders us truly happy. Often our ambition blinds us to the fact that, at the starting point, we leave behind us all the treasures we seek in the far-off goal.

NELL GWYNNE AND LAUDERDALE HOUSE.

The circumstance which connects her memory with Lauderdale House is the tradition that, as the King delayed to confer a title on her child as he had done on the eldest son of others of his mistresses, she one day held the infant out of an upper window of Lauderdale House and said, "Unless you do something for him, he goes." On which Charles replied "Save the Earl of Burford!" Whether this was exactly as related or not, it is very like one of Nell's lively sallies, and the child was created Earl of Burford, and afterwards Duke of St. Albans. It is rather a curious coincidence, that on the western ascent in to Highgate, a few years ago, lived a Duchess of St. Albans, the wife of one of Nell's descendants, who had also begun life, like Nell, as an actress. I have often heard a lady speak of her as Miss Mellon, acting in a country theatre. Like Nelly, she had, whether actress or duchess a noble nature; and the inhabitants of Highgate still bear in memory her deeds of charity as well as splendid fetes, in some of which, they say, she hired all the birds of the bird dealers in London, and fixing their cages in the trees, made her grounds one great orchestra of nature's music. What a holiday of the birds!—*William Howitt.*

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Many run about after felicity, like an absent man hunting for his hat while it is on his head, or in his hand. Though sometimes small evils, like invisible insects, inflict great pain, and a single hair may stop a vast machine, yet the chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures since very few great ones, alas! are let on long leases.

TEARS.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not a mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, of unspeakable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for it in the strong convulsive emotions of the breast, when the soul has been deeply agitated, when the fountains of feeling are rising, and when the tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh, speak not harshly to the stricken one weeping in silence. Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter or intrusive footsteps. Despise not woman's tears; they are

what make her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are painted tokens, but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure. If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loth to live; and if no one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.—*Cobbett.*

AN OLD POETIC GRAMMAR.

- 1 Three little words you often see
Are Articles—*a, an, and the.*
- 2 A Noun's the name of anything,
As *school, or garden, hoop, or swing.*
- 3 Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As *great, small, pretty, white, or brown.*
- 4 Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand
- 5 Verbs tell of something to be done,
To *read, count, sing, laugh, jump, or run.*
- 6 How things are done the Adverbs tell
As *quickly, slowly, ill, or well.*
- 7 Conjunctions join the words together
As *man and woman, wind or weather.*
- 8 The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as *in, or through* a door.
- 9 The Interjection shows surprise,
As *oh! how pretty, ah! how wise.*

The whole are called nine parts of speech
Which reading, writing, speaking, teach.

The passing years drink a portion of
the light from our cheeks, as birds that
drink at lakes leave their footprints on
the margin.

By comparison with fame and romance,
all the glory and adventure in
the world are not worth one hour of
domestic bliss.

The more earnestly you exhort your
confidant to secrecy, the more likely
he is to tell.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.

Stammering is caused by attempts to
speak with empty lungs. In singing,
the lungs are kept well inflated, and
there is no stuttering. The method of
cure is to require the patient to keep
his lungs well filled, to draw frequent
long breaths, to speak loud, and to
pause on the instant of finding embarrassment
in their speech, taking a long
inspiration before they go on again.

May.

Most graceful of fair Flora's troop—
Spreading sweet flowers on her way—
Surrounded by a busy group
Of sweetest song-birds, comes fair May.

D. M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	T	British Museum closed	2 58	3 15
2	W	Leonardo da Vinci, died, 1519	3 31	3 44
3	T	Invention of the Cross	4 0	4 17
4	F	Inundation at Lynn, 1862	4 32	4 48
5	S	Sun rises 4h. 28m. Sets 7h. 27m.	5 6	5 25
6	S	<i>Rogation Sunday</i>	5 44	6 7
7	M	Royal Academy opens	6 30	6 55
8	T	Easter Term ends	7 33	7 56
9	W	British Museum re-opens	8 34	9 12
10	T	Holy Thursday	9 48	10 25
11	F	Perceval shot, 1812	11 0	11 33
12	S	Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641	—	Noon
13	S	<i>Sunday after Ascension</i>	0 26	0 51
14	M	Cambridge Term divides	1 16	1 42
15	T	Battle of Hexham, 1463	2 3	2 28
16	W	Sun rises 4h. 10m. Sets 7h. 44m.	2 52	3 16
17	T	Talleyrand died, 1838	3 41	4 5
18	F	Oxford Easter Term ends	4 28	4 51
19	S	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536	5 15	5 40
20	S	<i>Whit Sunday</i>	6 5	6 32
21	M	Whit Monday	7 1	7 30
22	T	Sir J. Franklin's departure, 1845	8 1	8 36
23	W	Sun rises 4h. 0m. Sets 7h. 53m.	9 14	9 48
24	T	Queen Victoria born, 1819	10 17	10 49
25	F	Princess Helena born, 1846	11 21	11 49
26	S	Ember Day	—	0 16
27	S	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	0 40	1 0
28	M	Sun rises 3h. 55m. Sets 8h. 0m.	1 21	1 40
29	T	Restoration of Charles II.	1 58	2 15
30	W	Pope died, 1744	2 32	2 50
31	T	Corpus Christi	3 7	3 25

MOON'S CHANGES.

7 Last Quarter	42h. 9m. P.M.	21 First Quarter	58h. 9m. A.M.
14 New Moon	58h. 2m. P.M.	29 Full Moon	18h. 1m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
May 6. Rogation Sund.	Deut. 8..Matt.	4	Deut. 9..Romans	5
13. 1st aft. Ascens.	Deut. 12..Matt.	11	Dent. 13..Romans	12
20. Whit Sunday	16 to v. 18..Ac. 10 v. 34		Isaiah 11..Ac. 19 v. 21	
27. Trinity Sunday	Genesis 1..Matt.	3	Genesis 18..1 John	5

MAY.



The ancient chroniclers, and poets say
That gentle loves do affect the May;
And seeing May's the youthtime of the year,
What marvel Love and Youth with her appear?

MAY, *Maius*, is the fifth month in the year, reckoning from our first, or January; and the third, counting the year to begin with March as the Romans anciently did. It was called *Maius* by Romulus, in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were named *Majores*; as the following month was called *Junius*, in honour of the youth of Rome *in honorem juniorum*, who served him in the war; though some will have it to have been thus called from *Maia* the mother of *Mercury*, to whom they offered sacrifice on the first day of it; and Papias derives it from *Madius*, *eo quod tunc terra madeat*. In this month the sun enters Gemini, and the plants of the earth in general begin to flower. The month of May was under the protection of Apollo, and in it also they kept the festival of *Bona Dea*, that of the goblins, called *Lemuria*, and the ceremony of *Regifugium*, or the expulsion of the kings.

The Florist's Calendar.—This month affords delightful and continuous occupation for the floriculturist. Commence planting the

rooted runners of Neapolitan, Russian, and tree violets in beds, prepared by the addition of fresh compost at from seven to nine inches apart; give them abundance of water during the season. Pinks for showing should have all the stems but one removed, and all the buds but two or three. Dahlias may be planted out by the 15th; destroy earwigs. Pansies must be watered liberally in hot weather. Auriculas, as they decline bloom, should be placed on hard ground where they may have wet and air. Protect tulips by the top-cloth, and do not expose them to the sun after they show colour; give air, but protect from cold wind. Polyanthus in pots should be put out after flowering, and, if necessary, parted for increase. Trim weak rose stocks, take off the lower branches to strengthen the upper shoots. Propagate spring-flowering plants, such as alyssum, iberis, arabis, wallflowers, and arenarias, to be planted in the reserve garden when rooted. In the last week of the month plant out the bedding plants; begin with the hardiest and well-hardened plants, especially verbenas and calceolarias, leaving the tenderer sorts, such as heliotropes, petunias, salvias, and others likely to suffer even from a slight frost, until early next month. In dry weather constantly water azaleas, rhododendrons, and other choice flowering shrubs to secure a fine bloom. Keep picotees and carnations carefully tied to neat stakes. Plant seedlings at the end of the month. Cuttings of most plants may be taken and struck under a hand-glass. Roll gravel walks, trim box edges, grass verges, &c. and industriously keep down weeds.

The Kitchen Garden.—The careful gardener will have his hands fully employed this month. Sow more broad beans, take off the tops of those in flower, draw the earth around those advancing. Sow peas every fortnight or three weeks throughout the season in small quantities. Sow endive for early plants. Sow more radishes. The March sown celery will be large enough to prick out, three or four inches apart, on rich ground: sow more seed. Hoe and thin onions. Transplant spring-sown cabbage; earth up those advancing; sow more. Cauliflowers under hand-glasses show flower, break in one or two leaves to shelter from the wet and sun. Sow brocoli seeds, fortnight between. Plant kidney beans for principal crop. Transplant the strongest lettuce plants. Sow varieties for succession. Sow small salad as before. Sow turnips, carrots, and parsnips, and thin out. Sow French beans the first week. Attend to cucumbers and melons; thin the fruit to two or three on a plant. Sow cucumbers for pickling on the common ground, or on an *exhausted hot-bed*. If your onions are thick, take them out by the handful. This is the month for watering, if the weather proves dry; but whenever you do water, do it well.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

WRITTEN IN MAY.

The May sun sheds an amber light
On new-leaved woods and lawns
between;
But she who, with a smile more bright,
Welcomed and watch'd the springing
green,

Is in her grave,
Low in her grave.

The fair white blossoms of the wood
In groups besie the pathway stand;
But one, the gentle and the good,
Who cropp'd them with a fairer hand,
Is in her grave,
Low in her grave.

Upon the woodland's morning airs
The small birds' mingled notes are
flung;
But she whose voice, more sweet than
theirs,
Once bade me listen while they sung,
Is in her grave,
Low in her grave.

That music of the early year
Brings tears of anguish to my eyes;
My heart aches when the flowers appear,
For then I think of her who lies
Within her grave,
Low in her grave.

W. C. Bryant.

MIND THE DOOR.

Did you ever observe how strong a street door is—how thick the wood is; how heavy the hinges; what large bolts it has; and what a lock? If there was nothing of value in the house, or no thieves outside, this would not be needed; but as there are precious things within, and bad men without, there is need that the door be strong, and we must mind the door. We have a house. Our heart may be called that house. Bad things are for ever trying to come in and go out of our heart. I will describe some of these bad things to you. Who is at the door? Ah! I know him. It is *Anger*. What a frown there is on his face? How his lips quiver! How fierce he looks! I will hold the door and not let him in, or he will do me harm, and perhaps some one else. Who is that? It is *Pride*. How haughty he seems! He looks down on everything as though it was too mean for his notice. Ah! wicked *Pride*! I will hold the door, and try to keep him out. Here is some one else. I am sure, from his sour looks, his name is *Ill Temper*. It will never do to let him into the house: he makes every one unhappy, and

it will be hard to get him out again. No, sir, we shall not let you in, so you may go. Who is this? It must be *Vanity*, with his flaunting strut and gay clothes. He is never so well pleased as when he has a fine dress to wear, and is admired. You will not come in, my fine fellow; we have too much to do to attend to such fine folks as you. Mind the door.—Here comes a stranger. By his sleepy look and slow pace I think I know him. It is *Sloth*. He likes nothing better than to live in my house, sleep and yawn my life away, and bring me to rags and ruin. No, no, you idle drone, work is pleasure, and I have much to do. Go away, you shall not come in.—But who is this? What a sweet smile! What a kind face! She looks like an angel. It is *Love*. How happy she will make us if we ask her in. Come in, come in; we must open the door for you. Others are coming. Good and bad are crowding up. Oh, if men kept the door of their hearts shut, bad words and bad thoughts would not go in and out as they do. Welcome to all things good—war with all things bad! We must mark well who comes in; we must be watchful and in earnest. Keep guard—mind the door.

CHARACTER.

Those who lack a good natural character may be sure they cannot long sustain, without detection, an artificial one.

MORALS OF SORROW.

But for the sorrows of the heart, where would the affections find their strength? Our virtues, like the aromatic shrubs of the forest, only give out their sweets when their leaves are bruised and trampled on. He who has not felt sorrow may be scarcely said to have known love; since the most precious joys of the soul arise from sympathies that are seldom known till they are sought, and never sought till they are necessary to soothe an infirmity or satisfy a need.

Diplomacy may work as much calamity as a battle; a few ink-drops may cost a nation more misery and exhaustion than a river of blood.

The best way to do good to ourselves is to do it to others; the right way to gather is to scatter.

Many men are like glass, smooth to the touch as long as it is tenderly handled, but sharp and piercing, when broken.

BUSYBODIES.

Gossip is the bane of social life; always indicating a little mind, having affinity with petty concerns; often a malicious mind delighting in traducing others; irreverence for truth, risking the violation of it for the pleasure of telling stories, which may be false, often are known to be so; great lack of honour a sneaking disposition, saying behind the back of another what would not be said before his face; presumptive want of power to talk on nobler subjects—at least, lack of interest in them. Male gossips are worse than female. Women gossip chiefly about domestic life, love, marriages, flirtations, servants, entertainments—and a world of mischief they do there—of heart-burnings, heart-sinkings, and heart-breakings—of broken ties and alienated affections. But men gossip too. Oh, what keen, biting, withering gossipings they have—half untrue, wholly needless; full of envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness!

5. THE ANCIENT VILLAGE OF LONDON.

The high antiquity of its origin may be reckoned among the causes of the utter neglect of plan and foresight in its rude commencement and during the whole period of its early growth, especially as regards the formation of river side roadways. The huts of the first inhabitants were doubtless huddled down close to the water's edge, or built on piles in the far spreading shallow, as a protection from wild beasts or still more savage human foes. Those early British homes were aquatic fortresses, such as those lake-dwellings of the early races who first peopled Switzerland, the remains of which have been recently investigated with valuable and instructive results respecting the earliest domestic architecture of man, and the probable antiquity of our race. Such a village as the first London was, must, from its commanding position, have become gradually, even in Celtic times, a great town, in so far as an aggression of the dwellings of semi-barbarians can be so called. The Roman period of its existence came next, lasting nearly four centuries, during which the British huts were transformed into dwellings of a more substantial character. But the disposition of the site was not radically changed; nor was the custom abandoned of constructing the buildings at the very brink of the stream.

CHEAP HAPPINESS.

Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free

from artificial wants, unsatiated by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasures; he can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle. We love to hear the boisterous joy of a troop of ragged urchins whose chief playthings are nothing more than mud, snow, sticks, or oyster-shells; or to watch the quiet enjoyment of a half-clothed, half-washed little fellow of four or five years old, who sits, with a large rusty knife and a lump of bread, at his father's door, and might cause an alderman to envy him.

GROWING RICH.

If men were content to grow rich somewhat more slowly, they would grow rich much more surely. If they would use their capital within reasonable limits, and transact with it only so much business as it could fairly control, they would be far less likely to lose it. Excessive profits always involve the liability of great risks—as in a lottery, in which there are high prizes, there must be a great proportion of blanks.

HYPOCRISY.

Many who would not for the world utter a falsehood, are yet eternally scheming to produce false impressions on the minds of others respecting facts, characters, and opinions.

THE FUTURE.

It has been beautifully said, that the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of Mercy.

A single snow-flake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snow-flakes, obliterating the landmarks, drifting over the doors, gathering on the mountain to crash in avalanches—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.

Sorrow treads heavily and leaves behind a deep impression, even when she departs, while joy trips by with steps as light as wind, and scarcely leaves a trace upon our hearts of her faint footfalls.

Prosperity was well mounted, but forgetting to put her foot in the stirrup of Humility, stumbled against Envy, and was only enabled to regain her seat by the help of Affliction.

With every exertion, the best of men can do but a moderate amount of good, but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief.—*Washington Irving.*

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Let the business of everybody else alone, and attend to your own; don't buy what you don't want; use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful; think twice before you throw away a shilling—remember you will have another to make for it; find recreation in looking after your business; buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits; look over your books regularly, and if you find an error, trace it out: should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track; confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last: even though you should fail in the struggle, you will be honoured; but shrink from the task, and you will be despised.

WORDS.

The robin repeats his two beautiful words,
The meadow-lark whistles his one refrain;
And steadily, over and over again,
The same song swells from a hundred birds.

Blackbird and thrush, linnet and jay,
Thrasher and woodpecker, cuckoo and wren,
Each sings its word, or its phrase, and then
It has nothing further to sing or say.

Into that word, or that sweet little phrase,
All there may be of its life must crowd,
And low and liquid, or hoarse and loud,
It breathes its burden of joy and praise.

A little child sits at his father's door,
Chatting and singing with careless tongue;
A thousand musical words are sung,
And he holds unuttered a thousand more.

Words measure power, and they measure thine;
Greater art thou in thy childish years
Than all the birds of a hundred spheres;
They are brutes only, but thou art divine.

Words measure destiny. Power to declare
Infinite ranges of passion and thought
Holds with the infinite only its lot—
Is of eternity only the heir.

Words measure life, and they measure its joy;
Thou hast more joy in thy childish years
Than the birds of a hundred tuneful spheres,
So—sing with the beautiful birds, my boy!

J. G. Holland.

"HE DRINKS!"

How ominously that sentence falls!
How we pause in conversation, and ejaculate "It's a pity." How his mother hopes that he will not when he grows older; and his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a few wild oats that he is sowing.

And yet old men shake their heads, and feel sad and gloomy when they speak of it. Young man, just commencing life, buoyant with hope, "don't drink." You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your old parents, of your sisters, of your wife, of your children—all are laid upon you. In you the aged live over again their young days; through you only can the weaker ones attain a position in society; and from the level on which you place them must your children go into the great struggle of life.

ANGER.

Anger is an affected madness, compounded of pride and folly, and an intention to do commonly more mischief than it can bring to pass; and without doubt, of all passions which actually disturb the mind of man, it is most in our power to extinguish, at least to suppress and correct, our anger.

GOOD MANNERS.

Good manners are the blossoms of good sense, and it may be added, of good feeling for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as well as great things.—that desire to oblige, and attention to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners.—*Locke.*

Sincerity is to speak [as we think, to do as we profess, to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem to be. It is an excellent instrument for the speedy despatch of business, by creating confidence in those we have to deal with, and saving the labour of many inquiries.—*Tillotson.*

The gleeful laugh of happy children is the best home music, and the graceful figures of childhood are the best statuary.

RECIPE FOR MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah! if many a young pair had on their wedding-day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas!—they are.

June.

Fair June, the lovely empress of the year,
In wide-spread flower-girt garments cometh nigh.
And in delicious beauty doth appear,
Breathing sweet odours as she passes by.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	F	Sir David Wilkie died, 1840	3 40	8 57
2	S	Gordon riots, 1780	4 13	4 32
3	S	1st Sunday after Trinity	4 48	5 8
4	M	First stone Somerset House, 1776	5 27	5 50
5	T	Sun rises 3h. 49m. Sets 8h. 8m.	6 13	6 38
6	W	Lord Anson, navigator, died, 1762	7 4	7 32
7	T	Reform Bill passed, 1832	8 4	8 38
8	F	Edward Black Prince, died, 1376	9 15	9 47
9	S	Pascal born, 1623	10 18	10 54
10	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity	11 25	11 56
11	M	St. Barnabas Day	—	0 27
12	T	Trinity Term ends	0 55	1 21
13	W	Corsica taken by French, 1769	1 48	2 13
14	T	Battle of Naseby, 1645	2 40	3 3
15	F	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 30	3 52
16	S	Sun rises 3h. 44m. Sets 8h. 16m.	4 15	4 38
17	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity	5 2	5 25
18	M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815	5 47	6 10
19	T	Waterloo Bridge opened, 1817	6 34	7 0
20	W	Accession, 1837	7 24	7 52
21	T	Proclamation, 1837	8 20	8 52
22	F	Cambridge Term ends	9 23	9 56
23	S	Sun rises 3h. 45m. Sets 8h. 19m.	10 28	11 0
24	S	4th Sunday aft. Trinity. Mids.D.	11 32	—
25	M	Quarter Sessions commence	0 2	0 27
26	T	Pizarro assassinated, 1541	0 49	1 12
27	W	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777	1 34	2 54
28	T	Coronation Q. Victoria, 1838.	2 12	3 30
29	F	St. Peter	2 48	3 6
30	S	Militia Bill, 1852	3 23	3 40

MOON'S CHANGES.

6 Last Quarter	7h. 13m. A.M.	19 First Quarter	11h. 45m. P.M.
12 New Moon	10h. 7m. P.M.	28 Full Moon	3h. 35m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
June 3.	1st aft. Trin.	Joshua	10..Mark 4	Joshua	23..2 Cor. 1
10.	2nd aft. Trin.	Judges	4..Mark 11	Judges	5..2 Cor. 8
17.	3rd aft. Trin.	1 Sam.	2..Luke 1	1 Sam.	3..Galat. 1
24.	4th aft. Trin.	Malachi	3..Matt. 3	Malachi	4..Mat. 14v. 13

JUNE.



Above the music of the feathered throng,
The herd-boy hears the cuckoo's plaintive cry,
Which surely tells him that the voice of song
Will silent be as harvest time draws nigh.

JUNE is the sixth month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign of Cancer. The word comes from the Latin *Junius*, which some derive from *Junone*. Ovid—in the sixth of his “Fasti,”—makes the goddess say,

Junius a nostro nomine nomen habet.

Others rather derive it from *junioribus*, this being for young people, as the month of May was for old ones.

Junius est juvenum qui fuit ante senum.

In this month is the summer solstice.

The Florist's Calendar.—If the weather be mild, plant out geraniums, chrysanthemums, lobelias, and all the beautiful plants allied. Tie pinks round to prevent the flowers from bursting. Strike China and most of the smooth-barked roses under hand-glasses. Strike

cuttings of fuschia, geraniums, heliotropes, and greenhouse plants. Tie up picotees and carnations; leave only two or three buds on each stem. Fasten dahlias and destroy earwigs, keep down weeds. Take up hyacinths and tulips, dry them well in the shade, and then lay them by. Pick off decayed flowers and seed vessels, except where seeds are required. Shade auriculas from heavy rains. Keep pansies from the hot sun, and water them freely. Sow seed, plant out seedlings, and stake new beds; strike cuttings. Take up bulbs as the leaves decay, except where they are to stand through the winter. Plant in the mixed borders a good number of cuphea platycentra and strigulosa; they come in so cheerful looking late in the autumn. Sow Brompton, Queen, and Emperor stocks, to stand through the winter. Give roses thorough syringings, unless just when they are in full bloom, and also repeated doses of liquid manure. Continue the planting out of tender annuals; these are very useful in the mixed borders to supply the vacancies which are always occurring through the plants going out of bloom; take care that there is a reserve bed of these things to supply future vacancies of the kind. Patches of annuals sown last month must be well thinned out, and more may be sown for later blooming. The propagation of spring-flowering herbaceous plants must be finished off immediately.

The Kitchen Garden.—Prick out cauliflowers into a piece of rich ground, three or four inches apart, to grow stronger before planting. Sow turnips for a principal crop, thin, if required. Sow scarlet beans; earth-up those advancing. Sow another crop of kidney beans. Sow peas, and stick those that need it. Tie up lettuce. Transplant borecole, Brussels sprouts, leeks, sprouting brocoli and cabbage, after a shower or well watering. Plant out the strongest celery plants. Give air to melons and cucumbers, and regulate them for spreading equally over the beds. Plant the latest crop of potatoes, except Chapman's, which may be planted the first week in July. Plant leeks. Gather herbs, and dry in the shade. Sow carrots, onions, spinach, &c. Thin, hoe, weed, earth-up, and prop industriously; and water when and where necessary. This is the best month for planting out cucumbers. Too much haste is seldom good speed, and it is quite time enough to transplant upon such beds as we have recommended. The manure in the trenches should be left there until the year following; the ground in the interval may be used for Spring cabbages, then planted with early potatoes, the manure then taken up, and turnips sown. The finest of mushrooms will grow under the cover of these turnips. Mangold-wurtzel requires two feet apart every way, if you wish to have it fine, and get the greatest weight off the land. Peg down such strawberry runners as you want for planting in new beds. Thin the grapes. Look after vines and wall-fruit, taking off all shoots not required. Use the syringe freely, first with tobacco water, then with clean water.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

THE HAYMAKERS.

The sun laughs through, piercing the blue,
And cleaving the red cloud's heart;
Up from the corn in the sweet June morn,
The larks by twentiles start.

The wheat's green sea rolls wide and free
For many a pleasant mile,
As row by row the mowers go,
On every face a smile.

Each corn-flower blue wears a jewel of dew,
And over the bright green sea,
The poppies on high their red flags fly,
All fluttering in their glee.

The stalks between—bright, flashing, keen,—
Sweeps on each glittering scythe!
Of the sorrel red and the thistle head,
They take a royal tithe.

But when the noon, no whit too soon,
Comes with its lessening shadow,
They sit and laugh, and joke and quaff
Under the oak in the meadow.

Then when sun sets, and cold dew wets
The tawny hills of hay;
Homeward they go, and the after-glow
Greets them upon their way.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.

If men did but know what felicity dwells
In the cottage of a virtuous poor man—
how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast,
how composed his mind, how free from
care, how easy his provision, how healthy
his morning, how sober his night, how
moist his mouth, how joyful his heart,
they never would admire the noises, the
diseases, the throng of passions, and the
violence of unnatural appetites, that fill
the houses of the luxurious and the hearts
of the ambitious.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

SOLOMON'S GARDENS AT JERUSALEM.

These celebrated gardens extend along
a valley which runs from El-Bownach to
Bethlehem. It is the most charming
spot in all Palestine. There are mur-
muring streams winding through verdant
lawns; there are the choicest fruits and
flowers, the hyacinth and the anemone,
the fig-tree and the pine. Towering high
above the garden, and contrasting grandly
with its soft aspect, are the dark precipitous
rocks of the neighbouring moun-
tains, around whose summit vultures and
eagles incessantly scream, and describe
spiral circles in the air. The rare plants
and flowers which Solomon collected
within these gardens were protected from

the north wind by the mountains. Every
gust of the south wind was filled with
perfume. With the breeze of spring the
fig-tree puts forth its fruits, and the vines
begin to blossom. It was, in the words
of Scripture, "a garden of delights."
The vegetation of the North and South
are intermingled. One part of the garden
was called Walnut tree-walk (or, as the
English Scripture has it, "the garden of
nuts"); another is the "bed of spices."
The present tenant is an Englishman,
Mr. Goldsmith, of the firm of Goldsmith
and Son, who is under-drifting the garden
upon the Yorkshire system. Since the
eastern war, Mr. Goldsmith has obtained
the custom of the Pacha of Jerusalem
for vegetables. In 1839, he had several
crops of potatoes, thanks to his wonder-
ful drainage.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

SELFISH NEGLECT.

Of the two besetting sins of human
nature, selfish neglect and selfish agita-
tion, the former is the more common, and
has in the long run done far more harm
than the latter.—*Dr. Arnold.*

A FACT.

There is not a stream of trouble so
deep and swift-running that we may not
cross safely over it, if we have courage
to steer and strength to pull.

GOOD TRAINING.

Children should be trained as early as
possible to acts of charity and mercy.
Constantine, as soon as his son could
write, employed his hand in signing all
pardons, and delighted in conveying
through his mouth all the favours he
granted—a noble introduction to sove-
reignty.

The passions may be humoured till they
become our master, as the horse may be
pampered till he gets the better of his
rider; but early discipline will prevent
mutiny, and keep the helm in the hands
of reason.

One ungrateful man does an injury to
all who stand in need of aid.

The body is the soul's house, and as
the house grows old, it often lets in upon
its inhabitant light from heaven through
the chinks made by time.

Benefit your friends, that they may
love you still more dearly; benefit your
enemies, that they may become your
friends.

VALUE OF TRUTH.

The little struggling tradesman who tries to sell his wares by a lie will in the end be found out. He may make a fortune. It would be absurd to say that lies are not sometimes very potent and very successful; but, lucky or not, he will be the worse man for his lies, less able to appreciate that which is good, noble, and pure. He will be essentially a poor man, a poor creature, a wriggling worm, found out and despised by all that are true. It is to English truth and English honour that England owes her present position. It was English character and strict truth without exaggeration, that made the rebels in India tremble at threats which they knew would be kept, and fall down before a mere handful of true men, who kept their troth and did not brag. There are too many of us who ignore the value of truth until we have become too corrupt to admire the beauties she is always placing before us:

THE CHEST.

Those who pursue sedentary in-door employment, use their lungs but little, breathe but little air into the chest, and thus, independent of position, contract a wretchedly small chest, and lay the foundation of the loss of health and beauty. This can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing. The lungs are like a bladder in their construction, and can be stretched open to double their size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest, and perfect immunity from consumption. On arising from your bed in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, the shoulders thrown off the chest; now inhale all the air you can, so that no more can be got in; now hold your breath and throw your arms off behind, holding your breath as long as possible. Repeat these long breaths as much as you please. Done in a cold room is much better, because the air is so much denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner will enlarge the capability and size of the lungs.

A man is the healthiest and the happiest when he thinks the least either of health or happiness. To forget an ill, is half the battle; it leaves easy work for the doctors.

QUAINT EPITAPHS.

The following are copied from Itching-field Churchyard, Sussex:—

A friend so true there were but few,
And difficult to find;
A man more just and true to trust,
He was a friend of mine.

Another:—

My children dear that's left behind,
To trim your lamps be sure to mind;
And with your oil prepare to go;
The Lord will call for you also.

Another:—

Supported by the shield of faith,
Death came at last a welcome guest;
Calmly he then resigned his breath,
In hopes of everlasting rest.

Another, on Ruth Miles:—

The pale consumption gave the silent blow,
The stroke was fatal, but the effect came slow
With wasting pain Death found her sore oppress
Pitied her sighs, and kindly gave her rest.

Another, written in three lines, thus

Short was her life, short time
A wife: I hope my loss is her gain,
I hope in heaven to meet again.

In Wymondham Churchyard, Norfolk
in memory of Thomas Flood, who
died Dec. 7, 1812, aged 70:—

This world is a city, full of crooked streets,
Death is a marketplace where all men must meet
If life was a merchandise that men could buy,
The rich would live, and the poor would die.

In a churchyard at Maidstone, Kent:

He was—what?
What a man should be—that!"

From Broome Churchyard:

God be praised,
Here is Mr. Dudley, Senior,
And Jane his wife also,
Who living was his superior.

But see what death can do,
Two of his sons also lie here,
One Walter, t'other Joe;
They all of them went down this hole in
1510 below.

Good men have the fewest fears. He
has a thousand who has overcome that
one.

If you want enemies, excel others.
If you want friends, let others excel
you.

We come by the road of Bye-and-bye
to the house of Never.

Love is the shadow of the morning,
which decreases as the day advances.
Friendship is the shadow of the evening,
which strengthens with the setting sun
of life.

There is no mind that cannot furnish
some scraps of intellectual entertainment;

THE RIGHT PATH.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendour, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and like the ghosts of the murdered, for ever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though very seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

HOW TO LIVE.

As flowers never put on their best clothes for Sunday, but wear their spotless raiment and exhale their odour every day, so let your life, free from stain, ever give forth the fragrance of love.

OPENNESS.

Fear not to have every action of your life open to the inspection of mankind. Remember that a nicer casuist than man sees into your least actions. Answer to Him, and fear no man.

GREAT VIRTUES.

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million blades of grass when he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.

That young man who drinks, bets, swears, gambles, and idles away his time is on a thin place on the ice.

All politeness is owing to liberty. We polish one another, and rub off our corners and rough sides by a sort of amicable collision. To restrain this is inevitably to bring a rust upon men's understandings. —*Shaftesbury.*

No doubt that Providence has willed that man should be the head of the human race, even as woman is its heart; that he should be its strength, and she its solace; that he should be its wisdom, and she its grace; that he should be its mind, its impetus, and its courage, and she its sentiment, its charm, and its consolation.

A coquette is a young lady of more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning; more charms of person than graces of mind, more admirers than friends, more fools than wise men for attendants.

Nature inspires us with a love of life, but cannot teach us how to die. Heaven would win us into death as the sun wins buds into blossoms.]

HOPE.

True hope is based on the energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to partial views or to one particular object. And if at last all should be lost, it has saved itself.

RECREATION.

This can be fully enjoyed only by the man who has earnest occupation. The end of the work is to enjoy leisure: but to enjoy leisure you must have gone through work.

THE RESULTS OF FOLLY.

Every vice and folly has a train of secret and necessary punishment. If we are lazy, we must expect to be poor; if intemperate, to be diseased; if luxurious, to die prematurely.

TRUE CHARITY.

All noble natures are hopeful. It is a remarkable fact that the purest people are the most charitable people.

WORK AND LEISURE.

The end of work is to enjoy leisure, but to enjoy leisure, you must have gone through work. Play-time must come after school-time, otherwise it loses its savour.

Men who make money, rarely saunter; men who save money, rarely swagger.

How often the old, old words, "once upon a time" have, like silver bells, summoned the gravest of us to the hearth to take sweetest truth from the lips of fable.

The physically blind thank you for your guidance: the mentally blind usually reject it with indignation.

Few seem to doubt for a moment that contentment is the cause of happiness. Yet the inverse is true. We are contented because we are happy—not happy because we are contented.

Lag not behind the wheels of progress, unless you would have your eyes blinded by dust.

YOUNG TURNIPS.

Young turnips, when boiled in their skins and pared afterwards, are said to be of better flavour, and much less watery than when cooked in the usual way.

July.

The sunburnt children creep beneath the shade
Of ancient oak, or wide-spread elmen tree,
And July spreads, from where the grass is laid,
Some sweet and pleasant fragrance o'er the lea.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
			A. M.	P. M.
1	S	5th Sunday after Trinity	3 57	4 16
2	M	Visitation of B. V. M.	4 35	4 53
3	T	Dog days begin	5 13	5 36
4	W	Sovereigns first issued, 1817	5 57	6 19
5	T	Dividends due at the Bank	6 43	7 10
6	F	Old Midsummer Day	7 37	8 8
7	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	8 42	9 20
8	S	6th Sunday after Trinity	9 53	10 28
9	M	Fire Insurance ceases	11 3	11 36
10	T	London Bridge burnt, 1212	—	0 9
11	W	Sun rises 3h. 58m. Sets 8h. 13m.	0 40	1 9
12	T	George Stephenson died, 1848	1 36	2 2
13	F	King Leopold elected, 1831	2 27	2 52
14	S	Bastille destroyed, 1789	3 17	3 41
15	S	7th Sunday after Trinity	4 2	4 22
16	M	Beranger died, 1857	4 43	5 3
17	T	Sun rises 4h. 4m. Sets 8h. 7m.	5 25	5 45
18	W	Petrarch died, 1374	6 6	6 27
19	T	George IV. crowned, 1821	6 48	7 10
20	F	Massacre of Protestants, 1620	7 31	7 56
21	S	1st Battle of Bull Run, 1861	8 26	9 2
22	S	8th Sunday after Trinity	9 32	10 5
23	M	First newspaper, 1588	10 39	11 13
24	T	Sun rises 4h. 12m. Sets 7h. 58m.	11 46	—
25	W	Fort Niagara taken, 1759	0 16	0 42
26	T	Rochester died, 1680	1 4	1 26
27	F	Battle of Talavera, 1809	1 46	2 7
28	S	Cowley died, 1667	2 25	2 45
29	S	9th Sunday after Trinity	3 4	3 22
30	M	Gray died, 1771	3 40	3 58
31	T	Sun rises 4h. 24m. Sets 7h. 47m.	4 17	4 35

MOON'S CHANGES.

5 Last Quarter	2h. 4m. P. M.	19 First Quarter	3h. 44m. P. M.
12 New Moon	5h. 35m. A. M.	27 Full Moon	4h. 13m. P. M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
July 1. 5th aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 15..Luke 13	1 Sam. 17..Phillip. 1
8. 0th aft. Trinity	2 Sam. 12 ..Luke 20	2 Sam. 19..Col. 4
15. 7th aft. Trinity	2 Sam. 21..John 3	2 Sam. 24..2 Thes. 2
22. 8th aft. Trinity	1 Kings 13..John 10	1 Kings 17..2 Tim. 1
29. 9th aft. Trinity	1 Kings 18..John 17	1 Kings 19..Heb. 1

JULY.



The heated cattle plunge into the stream,
The swallows skim the surface of the brook,
The angler hides from the effulgent beam,
'Mid the soft shadows of some quiet nook.

JULY is in chronology the seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. The word is derived from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator, who was born in it. Mark Antony first gave this month the name of *July*, which was before called *Quintilis*, as being the fifth month of the year in the old Roman Calendar, established by Romulus, which began in the month of March. For the same reason August was called *Sextilis*, and September, October, November, and December, still retain the name of their first rank.

Quæ sequitur, numero turba notata suo.

On the third day of this month the dog-days are commonly supposed to begin, and to end on the eleventh day of August.

The Florist's Calendar.—As roses continue to be the objects of great attraction, they must have corresponding attention paid to them. Supply them constantly with water and liquid manure, Protect

D

auriculas from heavy rains; remove dead leaves and attend to the drainage of the pots. Thin late annuals, regulate the number of buds and tie up those advanced. Chrysanthemums may be grown dwarf by taking cuttings and striking them in bottom heat; after which pot them off, and place them where the sun will reach them. Trim the branches of dahlias out of each other's way. Take the inferior buds off any branch that has a promising flower opening. Cut down geraniums, and put the cuttings into a common border, or under a hand-glass. Propagate pansies from small side shoots whenever you can take them. Plant out seedlings, when large enough, in rich soil. Plant out or pot off carnations, pinks, polyanthus, picotees, perennials, &c. Prick out Brompton and Queen stocks in nursery beds; see that the beds of violets do not want water. Put in a few hand lights of choice verbenas cuttings on a south border, towards the end of the month. Stake hollyhocks in time; also salvias, phloxes, asters, and other autumnal blooming plants. Pick off the seed vessels from rhododendrons and azaleas, and if the weather be dry, let them have copious supplies of water. Clip box edgings, also yew, thorn, and laurel hedges: go over the shrubberies, and reduce over-luxuriant growth.

The Kitchen Garden.—A good gardener will now bestir himself. This month is equally as good as June for sowing turnips in the garden. Sow radishes; their success will depend entirely on the weather. Top beans in flower, and earth up others. Plant a main crop of celery, in trenches twelve to eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep, four feet apart. Train the shoots of cucumbers and melons along the surface, to be out of each other's way. Do not give melons too much water. Transplant leeks and earth up. Sow lettuces and salads. Sow peas once a week for chance crops. Earth up potatoes. Plant Chapman's new kidney—it will supply new potatoes all the winter and spring. Put sticks to scarlet beans. Plant winter greens, Savoys, borecole, Brussels sprouts, red cabbage, Scotch kale, &c. after wet weather. Sow winter spinach. Sow carrots to draw young in a month or two, as well as to stand for spring use. Take up garlic and shalots as you see the leaves turning yellow. Gather cucumbers for pickling if they have been planted out into the frame. Thin the fruit of currant and gooseberry trees. All fruit bushes and trees should have their useless growth cut out. Make new strawberry beds of the strongest runners. Stone-fruit trees may be budded in the same way as roses, but it is well to cut down the stocks to within a few inches of the ground, and bud these so that for standards the new variety forms the trunk. Remove superfluous shoots from trained fruit trees, and take back such branches as are desired. Your netting will now come into use for your cherry trees, and if the mildew has attacked you peaches, nectarines, &c. give them a dressing of soapsuds.

Isaac White; a Legend of the Ouse.

BY G. T. THOMASON.



LONG since beside the peaceful
Ouse

A gabled cottage stood ;
A rugged garden in the rear
Reached to the idle flood.

A curious man, one Isaac White,
Here dwelt for many years,
Secluded from the noisy world,
Its troubles, toils, and tears.

And in some ancient ruins near,
This strange old man had made
A smithy, where he carried on
The mysteries of his trade.

He was not famous for his strength,
Nor brawny hand had he ;
He never boasted of his wealth,
Nor yet of pedigree.

Old Isaac toiled for daily bread,
And, as his wants were small,
He sometimes worked but half the
day,
And some days not at all.

Although his earnings were but scant,
A little did suffice :
In clothing, furniture, and food
He was not over nice.

Nor nice in appetite, but still
He had a fav'rite dish—
A broil or stew, with savoury herbs,
Of dace or other fish.

At work he was an idle man—
So everybody said—
For him no charm had politics,
Nor science, art, nor trade :

Except one art—in that alone
Old Isaac was profound—
And in that old and gentle craft
None wiser could be found.

For often was the old man seen
Fishing from morn till night ;
His boat, his tackle, and his pipe,
Were life to Isaac White.

Six days a week were not enough
For taking roach or perch,
And often when he plied his sport
He should have been at church.

The Bible that his mother gave,
From which he would not part,
He studied not,—much time he spent
In reading "Walton's Art."

And this old book he'd often close
With peevish shrug or fret,
And say, "I like the teaching
Of the Scholar, whom he met ;

And all about the fields and streams,
And pretty milkmaid's song :
But as for fishing—once he's right
Where three times he is wrong."

One summer's eve a gentle tap
Came at the lattice-door :
It opened ; and the Parson, Smiles,
Stood on the red-bricked floor.

"Friend White," said he, "I come
to beg

A favour at your hands :—
It is that you'll no longer break
The Fourth of the Commands.

"Now, surely six days are enough
For sport like yours," he said :—
At first Old Isaac answered not,
But gravely shook his head.

The parson now grew eloquent,
By holy feeling stirred ;
But still the angler shook his head,
And answered not a word.

After a while, Old Isaac White,
From his deep silence woke,
And, looking sternly at his guest,
This silence thus he broke :—

"You say I do not come to church :
Well, that is very true ;
But then I always pay my way,
My tithes and Easter-due.

- "The Good Book tells us, Master Smiles,
To watch as well as pray ;
To be as mindful what we do,
As careful what we say.
- "Long years ago, a smart young man,
I entered into life,
And planned my future lot with one
Who would have been my wife.
- "How much I loved her who can tell ?
Her face, her form, her voice,
Were like an angel's, and the town
All praised my early choice.
- "You've heard the tale :—When
Parson Rooke
To take the living came,
He had good looks, a villain's tongue,
And tact to hide his shame.
- "He dodged her steps, her beauty
praised,
And stole her heart from me ;
He never loved !—Death wiped the
From pretty Mary Lee. [stain
- "The smooth-tongued rascal lived
to blight
Much that was good and fair,
And many more, like Mary Lee,
Have fallen in his snare.
- "Curs'd be his name ! Are such as he
The proper men to teach ?
Why marvel that I never come
To hear such fellows preach ?"
- "Stay, stay !" the parson mildly said,
"The mystery of His way
Does not explain the reason why
Good men oft go astray.
- "Besides, you know, it is not fair
All should be blamed for one ;
Look on the other side, and praise
The good our church has done."
- "Good !" shouted Isaac White,
"Why you
Took from the widow Blythe,
Her meal, her table, and her chairs,
For her arrears of tithe !
- "There's many who would like the
church
If 'twas n't for the rates,
And think there should be on the road
To heaven no turnpike-gates."
- "The goods you speak of, Isaac
White,
Ne'er left the widow's door ;
I proved my right, but sent the cash
Her chattels to restore.
- "We are but men, although we try
The right path to pursue ;
And often feel the want of grace,
And faith, the same as you.
- "I'll not give up," said Parson Smiles,
"With fervour still I'll pray
You may the Devil's path forsake
And find the heavenly way.
- "Meanwhile, judge not your fellow-
men ;
And, as you hope for heaven,
Forget your woes, your wrongs
forgive
As you would be forgiven."
- The Parson Smiles passed down the
lane,
And seemed absorbed in thought :
The angler sat him down, to mend
His lines for next day's sport.
- The July evening passed away,
And soon the coming dawn
Ushered, in mottled rays of light,
A peaceful Sabbath morn.
- The birds had not forgot their song,
Though some of them were mute ;
Some in sweet notes and gentle tones
Poured forth their loving suit.
- There were the blackbird's flute-like
note,
The thrush's changeful lay ;
And, soaring high, the joyful lark
Paid tribute to the day.
- And as the morn advanced, there
came,
Borne on that scented breeze,
Laden with gold-dust from the fields,
The humming of the bees.
- And there, athwart the peaceful
Sat Isaac in his boat, [stream,
Watching, in eager, abstract thought,
The movements of his float.
- And now above the peaceful calm
The bells ring out for prayer ;
And to himself old Isaac said,
"You will not catch *me* there."

Never in memory of man
 Had fisherman such sport :
 "The better day, the better deed!"
 The happy angler thought.

And now upon his hook he feels
 A fish of ponderous size :
 And Isaac, putting down his pipe,
 To land the monster tries.

An hour passed, and still the prey
 Defied his artful wiles.
 "The Devil's in that fish," he said ;
 "Or else it's Parson Smiles."

"I'll have you, though," old Isaac
 said :
 "Such sport I rather like!"
 And then, by help of net, he lands
 A fine and weighty pike.

From the stone bottle at his side
 A lengthened draught he took,
 Then musingly surveyed the fish
 Still writhing on the hook.

The well too small to hold the prize,
 He threw it at his feet ;
 And, having lighted up his pipe,
 Again resumed his seat.

A passing cloud came o'er the scene,
 And what him now befel
 We leave to honest Isaac White
 The curious tale to tell :—

"The Old One's in that fish, I
 thought,
 To put me in this stew :
 He started up erect, and looked
 As if my thought he knew.

"He winked his eye, then gruffly said,
 'I am not what I seem :'
 Then, as he closer came to me,
 I tried in vain to scream.

"'Go back to whence you came,' I
 said,
 'I'll gladly give you leave ;
 I never thought my harmless sport
 Would bring me to such grief.'

"'You've brought it all upon your-
 self ;
 You good advice refused ;
 Through life example bad you've set
 And all good men abused,'

"Then, with a loud, malicious laugh,
 'I've caught you now,' he said,
 A sound, just like a raging storm,
 Went rushing through my head.

"Closer and closer still he came,
 Smelling of sulphur strong—
 'Your artful tricks wont serve you
 here,'
 He said,— 'so come along !'

"With that he opened wide his
 mouth,
 And caught me by the knee :
 Oh! such a gripe! The scars he made
 To this day you may see.

"He held me tightly, till to me
 A happy thought occurred—
 I hummed a verse of Brady's Psalms
 I had in childhood heard.

"It acted like a spell, and came
 Just in the nick of time—
 A moment longer there'd have been
 No virtue in the rhyme.

"He in an instant loosed his grip,
 And, with a sudden dash,
 Jumped o'er the boat into the stream
 Just like a lightning-flash.

"Then bubbling up there came a
 voice—
 'Beware! Your reckoning day
 Will soon be here; the debt you owe
 With interest you shall pay !'

"Now at the bottom of my boat,
 Full length I helpless lay,
 And should have died, I really think,
 So great was my dismay—

"Had not young Thornton held me
 up,—
 I was too weak to stand,—
 And soon he pulled, with sinewy arm,
 My boat and me to land.

"He saw me from his mother's mill,
 The brave and hearty lad!
 And knew to help her neighbour
 White
 Would make the widow glad."

All this next day, and more, he told
 The doctor when he came ;
 For now a fever raged within
 Old Isaac's aged frame,

And it was wondrous at his age—
For he was near fourscore—
That nature, time, or patient skill,
His vigour could restore.

But true it was, he did get well,
Though altered was his mien;
And now no more on Sabbath days
A-fishing was he seen.

He seemed to want to go to church
When round each Sunday came;
At first he lingered near the door,
Nor further got for shame.

A lucky thought!—He'd ask his
friend,
The sexton, Tommy Croft,
To take him up the belfry stairs
Into the organ loft.

When bolder grown he placed himself
In either of the aisles,
Where he could better hear the truth
As preached by Parson Smiles.

And, oh! to hear the children sing,
In soft angelic tone,
Brought such sweet comfort to his
soul,
The like he ne'er had known.

And thus old Isaac closed his years,
Calm was his setting sun,
Save that impatiently at last
He watched his sand-glass run.

He never from that July morn
Had overcome his fright;
And often would he show the marks
Left by the foul fiend's bite.

"I might have lived to good old age
Like my old neighbour Dix,
For he is nearly ninety-two."
He died at eighty-six.

When he was gone, the neighbours
said—
What will not neighbours say?—
He ne'er was bitten by a pike
That sunny July day:

The morn was hot—he fell asleep,
First emptying his keg,
When from his pipe the ashes fell
And burned his hose and leg.

The taking of the monster fish
Formed no part of his dream;
The cunning pike was unsecured,
And leaped back to the stream

One thing is clear—when he was
dead,
Away securely placed,
Were found some money, and a will
By his own fingers traced:—

"I, Isaac White, of Huntingdon,
In sound and perfect health,
Do hereby give for pious use
All of my little wealth:—

"I leave my smithy for a school,
Where orphans may be taught,
To learn the truths I prize so much,
And live the lives they ought.

"And only in return I'd ask
A very simple thing—
That every child who learns to read
Be also taught to sing.

"I leave my friend, the Parson
Smiles,
For kindness ne'er forgot,
My fishing-tackle and my boat,
My house and garden-plot."

A roomy school is on the site
Where once the smithy stood,
Where friendless orphan boys are
taught
The "beautiful and good."

And in the building is a stone,
Set neatly in the bricks,
Engraved thereon the founder's
name
And "Ætat eighty-six."

Above there is a small carved fish,
A symbol writers use,
To found on simple facts like these
Some "Legend of the Ouse."



TRUTHS AND TREASURES:

CHILD AND MOTHER.

In her ivy-porch by snatches,
Lily's mother works and watches,
Hears afar a merry humming ;
Looks and sees her Lily coming,
Marks her toddling slowly, slowly,

Down the green hill-side,
With her little net filled wholly,
And her lap beside.

Berries, apples, buds, and posies,
Glossy feathers, dewy roses,
All her wealth the child discloses :

And her mother sees,
While she gazes, smiles and praises,
These and more than these ;
Sees the little eyes beam brightly,
And the forehead lifted lightly,
And a look of pleasure spreading
Over cheek and brow and shodding
Beauty better than all other,
Happy Lily ! Happy mother !

Westwood.

GOOD-BYE.

There is hardly a greater perversion of the meaning of a phrase in the English language than is contained in the words "good-bye"—which in themselves have no meaning whatever. In olden times it was customary among pious people, when parting from those they loved or respected, to commend them to the protection of God. The phrase in French was, *à Dieu*, to God,—*Anglice* "adieu," and now used by thousands without a knowledge of its meaning. The old English form of expression "God be with you" (a most beautiful expression when taking leave of a friend) is, by corruption, shortened into "good-bye."

EARLY MILKING.

Cows should be milked early in the morning, so that they can feed on the dewy grass. Two hours of such feed is worth as much as that of the rest of the day towards giving a good flow of milk. So wake up, boys, at father's rap on the partition wall, and hie to the yard with pail in hand, and have the cows in pasture before anybody's else. Be sure and milk clean. A boy who will always milk clean will have a good recommendation of being faithful wherever he goes, and such a recommendation always goes a great way among business men.—*Maine Farmer.*

Every man has a paradise around him, until he sins, and the angel of an accusing conscience drives him from his Eden.

SOUND ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Never affect to be other than you are—either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say "I do not know." Men will then believe you when you say, "I do know." Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, "I cannot afford it."—"I cannot afford to waste an hour in the idleness to which you invite me—I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away." Once establish yourself and your mode of life as what they really are, and your foot is on could ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another—learn to say No, with decision, Yes, with caution.—No, with decision whenever it meets a temptation ; Yes, with caution, whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely on him. I have frequently seen in life such a person preferred to a long list of applicants for some important charge ; he has been lifted at once into station and fortune merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing, he knows it ; and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it.

VENTILATION OF BEDROOMS.

A simple method to ventilate bedrooms would be to insert over all the bedroom-doors fanlights hung on centres, to open and close at pleasure ; for as these doors generally open on to the landing, which is itself mostly open to the top, all the bad air might be conveyed away through the trap door, or by windows in the stairs, and produce none of the draughts that might exist by making any aperture in the room itself.

SPENDTHRIFTS.

A person who squanders away his fortune in rioting and profuseness is neither just to himself nor to others ; for by a conduct of this kind his superfluities flow in an irregular channel ; and those that are the most unworthy are the greatest sharers of them, and do not fail to censure him when his substance is exhausted.

ESSENCE OF CELERY.

This is prepared by soaking for a fortnight half an ounce of the seeds or celery in a quarter of a pint of brandy. A few drops will flavour a pint of soup or broth equal to a head of celery.

August.

The robin watching the declining sun,
Mounts to the spiral top of fresh-ricked hay,
And sings and cheers when daily work is done,
The weary reapers on their homebound way.

D.	M.	D. W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
				A. M.	P. M.
1	W		Lammas Day	4 54	5 16
2	T		Battle of Blenheim, 1704	5 36	5 58
3	F		Sir R. Arkwright died, 1792	6 21	6 46
4	S		First day of Oysters	7 13	7 41
5	S		10th Sunday after Trinity	8 14	8 50
6	M		Prince Alfred born, 1844	9 28	10 8
7	T		Qu. Caroline died, 1821, aged 53	10 48	11 25
8	W		Hen. VIII. mar. C. Howard, 1540	—	0 1
9	T		Sun rises 4h. 38m. Sets 7h. 32m.	0 34	1 3
10	F		Greenwich Observ. com. 1675	1 31	1 56
11	S		Dog days end	2 18	2 41
12	S		11th Sunday after Trinity	3 1	3 22
13	M		Jeremy Taylor died, 1667	3 40	3 59
14	T		First book printed, 1457	4 19	4 37
15	W		Napoleon born, 1769	4 54	5 11
16	T		Sun rises 4h. 47m. Sets 7h. 19m.	5 28	5 48
17	F		Duchess of Kent born, 1786	6 6	6 24
18	S		Dr. Beattie died, 1803	6 44	7 6
19	S		12th Sunday after Trinity	7 31	7 58
20	M		Robert Blomfield died, 1823	8 32	9 10
21	T		Black Cock shooting begins	9 48	10 25
22	W		Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485	11 5	11 40
23	T		Sun rises 4h. 59m. Sets 7h. 5m.	—	0 11
24	F		Washington captured, 1814	0 36	0 59
25	S		James Watt died, 1819	1 22	1 43
26	S		13th Sunday after Trinity	2 2	2 21
27	M		Thomson, poet, died, 1748	2 41	2 59
28	T		St. Augustine died, 430	3 18	3 38
29	W		Battle of Aspromonte, 1862	3 56	4 16
30	T		Jerusalem destroyed by Titus, 70	4 36	4 55
31	F		Sun rises 5h. 12m. Sets 6h. 49m.	5 16	5 37

MOON'S CHANGES.

3 Last Quarter	7h. 16m. P.M.	18 First Quarter	9h. 16m. A.M.
10 New Moon	2h. 36m. P.M.	26 Full Moon	3h. 34m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Aug. 5. 10th aft. Trin.	1 Kings 21..Acts 3	1 Kings 22..Heb. 8
12. 11th aft. Trin.	2 Kings 5..Acts 10	2 Kings 9..James 2
19. 12th aft. Trin.	2 Kings 10..Acts 17	2 Kings 18..1 Peter 4
26. 13th aft. Trin.	2 Kings 19..Acts 24	2 Kings 23..1 John 3

AUGUST.



The tired reaper at the evening's close
With anxious hungry zest treads homewards—there
His kind and faithful dame, full well he knows
Will wait with him the evening meal to share.

AUGUST is the eighth month of the Julian year. This was called in the ancient Roman Calendar *Sextilis*, as being the sixth from March, from which the Romans began their computation. The Emperor Augustus changed the name, and gave it his own: not that it was the month in which he was born, but because it had been fortunate to him, by several victories which he had gained in it. Our Saxon ancestors called it *Weod-monath*, that is, "weed month," on account of the plenty of weeds in this season. This month is esteemed one of the richest in the whole year, because of the harvest of the several sorts of grain which is produced in the season. Hence is to be derived the French proverb, "a man has made his August," which proverb is much used among merchants to signify that a man has been successful in trade, and got an estate.

The Florist's Calendar. — Plant out biennials, if large enough, in beds. Fasten the shoots of dahlias, shade the flowers, and

cut off superfluous leaves or branches. Apply liquid manure frequently to lobelias and cannas. Propagate pansies by cuttings; plant out seedlings; make new beds, and shade those in flower. Take pelargoniums, having done blooming, out of large pots, and put them into smaller. Plant out struck pipings of pinks into beds for moving, or into permanent beds for flowering,—rich loam or dung. Propagate all sorts of half-hardy clump plants, such as fuchsias, petunias, verbenas, &c. by cuttings, and herbaceous plants past flowering, by parting the roots. Cut off the shoots of roses past budding, from the stock, to increase the strength of the plants, release their ties, &c. Shift those auriculas which require larger pots; cover them from too much wet or heat, but give air. Sow anemone and ranunculus seed in pans or boxes. Give plants of pampas grass frequent doses of liquid manure, and water alternately if the weather be dry. Propagation for the wants of another season must now be commenced, particularly of such sorts as do not root freely; for unless they get well rooted before winter, they are often difficult to preserve. Attend well to the routine of mowing, sweeping, and rolling; keep the edges of all well defined, for a finished appearance and perfect order are as essential to the enjoyment of a garden as beautiful flowers and superior cultivation.

The Kitchen Garden.—The kitchen gardener will find plenty to do in this month in looking after the insects. The green fly may be banished by the fumes of tobacco. Look at your main crop of potatoes and spare no expense to destroy the willow weed there. Potatoes will smother most weeds, but the willow-weed is too tall and vigorous for them. Sow main crop of winter spinach. Sow salads if required. Earth up leeks. Take off the useless shoots of cucumbers, pull off dead leaves, and protect from cold winds. Earth up celery; be careful not to cast the earth into the hearts of the plants. Sow cabbage seed for spring and summer crops; sow after a wet day. Sow cauliflower seed from the 20th to the end of the month. Tread well and evenly in. Plant out brocoli from seed beds. Hoe between all kinds of crops, clear weeds, stir the ground, and earth up. Top beans in bloom, and earth those that are up. Gather in ripened seed, and protect from damp: lay in the sun to ripen. Plant out winter greens and lettuces. Sow turnips after rain. Destroy insects near or upon choice fruit trees, and exterminate snails from walls and trees. Cut off runners from old strawberry plants, clear the beds, plant the runners in nursery beds, or new fruiting beds. Watch vines, remove superfluous wood, and thin the grapes.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

RUTH.

With many a head of golden grain
 Within her snowy pinafore,
 And feet that felt as light as rain,
 Ruth tripp'd beside me down the lane
 Which led to her mother's door.

And ever here and there, along
 Our path she cast a corn or two,
 And ever and again, among
 The hedge-rows thick, and green, and
 strong,
 She peer'd with eyes of wistful blue!

And when I asked what this must mean,
 Thus she, with sweet simplicity,—
 "I may not, or 't were grievous sin,
 "Leave nothing for God's birds to glean
 "When this, all this, was left for
 me!"

And tho' Himself had fed their need
 From harvest sheaf and orchard tree,
 And, tho' they passed and took no heed,
 Yet none the less I deem Ruth's deed,
 A deed of holiest charity!

E. Everingham.

FURNISHING A HOUSE.

The phrase "furnishing a house" has very different meanings as used by different people. With many it is merely a thing to be turned over to a clever upholsterer. That such an article of furniture is the fashion, is quite sufficient for them, aside from any question of utility or beauty. They have no "sentiment," as they term it, about a house; they only desire to have it "the thing." Now, to others the idea is very different. They have sentiment about it. They would prefer an article which had stood in "mother's parlour," how old soever, to any new modern rose-wood affair that can dazzle the eye or drain the purse. Such persons, too, like books better than mirrors, and are not particular about gilt bindings to the same, so that the contents suit. There are others who—bring what you may to the furnishing of a house—never think it complete without children. Of that class we reckon ourselves. Solitary and dreary indeed is the childless house, where no bird-like voice chirrups "good morning" and "good night;" and no statue, to our eye, that the rich man places ostentatiously in his rooms, is to be compared to the little expectant face, pressed against the window-pane watching for its father when his day's labour is done.—*Fanny Fern.*

There is no wealth without health; no health without contentment,

MIDDLE-CLASS LONDON.

The stranger will scarcely care to penetrate the mysteries of London streets. Should he, however, ask "Where do the people live?" he has only to glance at his map, and run his fingers along the outskirts of the city, and within two or three miles of its ancient walls. On the east, north, and south, he will find the suburbs of Mile End and Stepney, Ratcliff and Limehouse; Hoxton, Hackney, and Islington; Bermondsey, Newington, and Walworth; Lambeth, Kennington, and Battersea; while close to the airy quarters of St. John's Wood, on the north-west, he will find Camden, Kentish, Somers, and Agar Towns, the Regent's Park between; and beyond, but farther west he will come upon Paddington. In all these districts there are enough large, good, substantial houses, with gardens in front and behind, to give a character of well-to-do respectability to the neighbourhoods; while, if he goes still farther, in either direction, he will discover noble roomy dwellings, which in Italy would be called palaces, and in France hotels. Here, however, they are simply known as villas, detached or semi-detached, as the case may be, but always with trees and gardens about them, and generally having porticoes and Venetian windows towards the road, and stables and conservatories in the rear.

FRIENDSHIP. I

Many have talked in very exalted language of the perpetuity of friendship—of invincible constancy and unalienable kindness, and some examples have been seen of men who have continued faithful to their earliest choice, and whose affections have predominated over changes of fortune and contrariety of opinion. But these instances are memorable because they are rare. The friendship which is to be practised or expected by common mortals must take its rise from mutual pleasure, and must end when the power ceases of delighting each other.

CALUMNY.

The aspersions of calumny will not adhere permanently to your character, unless they find in it some ground of adhesion. When, therefore, you are assailed by slander and obloquy, suffer that which will not stick to fall to the ground of its own accord; and as to the rest, mend your character.

The child is the future, the adult is the present, the old man is the past.

THE COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.

The commerce of the lakes amounts at present to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually, and increases so rapidly that all estimates of its prospective value have hitherto fallen short of the truth. It employs about two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors, besides four great lines of railroad. It sends to the seaboard one hundred million bushels of grain, two million hogs, and half a million of cattle, composing the principal part of the food of the Atlantic States (it being well known that the wheat crop of New York would hardly feed her people for one year, and that that of New England is sufficient only for about three weeks' consumption), and affording a large surplus for exportation. The cereal wealth yearly floated on these waters now exceeds one hundred million bushels. It is difficult to present a distinct idea of a quantity so enormous. Suffice it to say that the portion of it (about two-thirds) moving to market on the Erie and Oswego canals requires a line of boats more than forty miles long to carry it. On the lakes it requires a fleet of five thousand vessels carrying twenty thousand bushels each. If loaded in railroad cars of the usual capacity, it would take two hundred and fifty thousand of them, or a train more than one thousand miles in length. The four great lines from the lakes to the seaboard would each have to run four hundred cars a day for half the year to carry this grain to market. This grain trade is a new fact in the history of man. In quantity it already much exceeds the whole export of cereals from the Russian empire, the great compeer of the United States, whose total export of cereals was in 1857 but forty-nine million bushels, being less than half the amount carried in 1864 upon the American lakes. It was the constant aim of ancient Rome, even in the zenith of its power, to provision the capital and its adjacent provinces from the outlying portions of the empire. The yearly crop contributed by Egypt was fifteen million bushels. Under the prudent administration of the Emperor Severus, a large store of corn was accumulated and kept on hand, sufficient to guard the empire from famine for seven years. The product of 1860 in the five Lake States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, was three hundred and fifty-four million bushels.

Medicine stains may be removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid, and washing it off with soapsuds.

OLD AGE.

Old age, when it has been attained in the paths of wisdom and virtue, claims universal honour and respect; since the old in goodness and piety are marked by having stood the great trial of human life — years assailed by temptation, yet passed in virtue. The young may promise fairly and hope fairly, but the old are sanctified by practice; and none but the ignorant or the vicious can despise that time of life which God himself has marked with peculiar favour; since honoured age is often declared by his holy prophets to be temporal reward of the pious and just. The wise will ever reverence age; the fool alone will despise it.

VIRTUE.

The path that leads to Virtue's court is narrow,
Thorny, and up a hill, a bitter journey;
But, being gone through, you find all
heavenly sweets:
The entrance is all flinty, but at th'end
Two towers of pearls and crystals you
ascend.

A CURIOUS OBITUARY.

In the burial register of Lymington, Hampshire, is entered the following singular obituary, *verbatim*. "12th of August, 1732. This forenoon the body of Samuel Baldwin, late inhabitant of this parish, was conveyed in vessel off to sea, and was committed to the deep off the Needle Rocks, near the Isle of Wight." It was his express wish, and ordered in his last will, that his remains should be so disposed of, under a strange delusion that his wife, should she survive him, would dance over his grave, actuated by a spirit of vindictiveness for his conjugal infidelity.

Curiosity is a thing that makes us look over other people's affairs, and overlook our own. Xenocrates, reprehending curiosity, said it is as rude to intrude into another man's house with your eyes as with your feet.

It is much easier to get money than to get justice. The world is apt to resent, as a wrong done to its self-esteem, that you should claim anything as a right. It prefers to bestow, as a charity, that which you, properly perhaps, can regard only as a debt.

Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but think only what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear without repining the result.

A FOOLISH SUPERSTITION.

There is a curious superstition entertained by many men in regard to will-making. They imagine that their death will quickly follow the disposition of their property. A nobleman who died many years ago was possessed of great estates entirely in his own power, which he always expressed his intention of leaving to his wife's two nephews, to whom he was warmly attached, and whose eldest sons he had desired to be named after him. But he always procrastinated about his will. When he was in London, he said it should be made when he got to W— castle; when at the latter place it was postponed until his return to London. So the will was never made: the property passed to a sister to whom he had not spoken for years, and in regard to whom he had been heard to say with an oath, that if she entered the room at one door she would go out at the other; and one of his wife's nephews had considerable difficulty in recovering the sum of £3,000 which he had lent his uncle when he happened to be short of ready money.

CHARACTER.

The character of the young men of a community depends much on that of the young women. If the latter are cultivated, intelligent, and accomplished, the young men will feel the requirement that they themselves should be upright, and gentlemanly, and refined; but if their female friends are frivolous and silly, the young men will be found dissipated and worthless. But remember always, that a sister is the best guardian of a brother's integrity. She is the surest inculcator of faith in female purity and worth. As a daughter, she is the true light of home. The pride of the father often centres on his sons, but his affection is expended on his daughter. She should, therefore, be the sun and centre of all.

One of the most important, but one of the most difficult things for a powerful mind, is to be its own master. Minerva should always be at hand to restrain Achilles from blind following his impulses and appetites, even those which are moral and intellectual, as well as those which are animal and sensual. A pond may lie quiet in a plain; but a lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

Women love to find in men a difficult combination—a gentleness which will invariably yield, with a force which will invariably protect.

Temper is so good a thing that we should never lose it.

MANNERS.

There are certain manners which are learned in good society of that force that, if a person have them, he or she must be considered everywhere welcome, though without beauty, wealth, or genius.

CELESTIAL FROLICS.

The sun had put his nightcap on,
And covered o'er his head,
When countless stars appeared amid
The curtains round his bed.

The moon arose, most motherly,
To take a quiet peep
How all the stars behaved, while he
Her sovereign was asleep.

She saw them wink their silvery eyes,
As if in roguish play;
Though silent all, to her they seemed
As if they'd much to say.

So, lest their frolics should disturb
The sleeping king of light,
She rose so high that her mild eye
Could keep them all in sight.

The stars, abashed, stole softly back,
And looked demure and prim,
Until the moon began to nod,
Her eyes becoming dim.

Then sleepily she sought her home,
That's somewhere—who knows where?
And as she went the playful stars
Commenced their twinkling glare.

And when the moon was fairly gone,
The imps with silvery eyes
Had so much fun it woke the sun,
And he began to rise.

He rose in glory, from his eyes
Sprang forth a new-born day;
Before whose brightness all the stars
Ran hastily away.

A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men; mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.

To quarrel with those who have a high reputation for probity and goodness is to have all the world take sides against us.

DIARRHŒA.

A quarter of an ounce each of powdered rhubarb, ginger, magnesia, and chamomile flowers. A teaspoonful to be mixed in a wine-glass with a little spirit, any that may be preferred, and filled up with cold water. If one dose has not the desired effect, it should be repeated in two or three hours. This medicine does not immediately stop the complaint, but gradually carries it off.

September.

Now calmly beautiful the breezes blow,
 Bearing the gentle Autumn on their wings,
 While o'er the stubble field and thick hedgerow
 The summer sun a dying shadow flings.

D.	M.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
				A. M.	P. M.
1	S		Partridge shooting begins	6 0	6 24
2	S		14th Sunday after Trinity	6 50	7 19
3	M		British Museum closes	7 51	8 30
4	T		Admiral Blake interred, 1657	9 13	9 56
5	W		Battle of Borodino, 1812	10 38	11 19
6	T		King of Naples at Gaeta, 1860	11 53	—
7	F		Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sets 6h. 32m.	0 24	0 52
8	S		Garibaldi entered Naples, 1860	1 18	1 43
9	S		15th Sunday after Trinity	2 3	2 23
10	M		British Museum re-opens	2 43	3 0
11	T		Thomson, poet, born. 1700	3 17	3 33
12	W		Siege of Vienna, 1683	3 50	4 8
13	T		Death of General Wolfe, 1759	4 23	4 39
14	F		Buck hunting commences	4 54	5 11
15	S		Sun rises 5h. 35m. Sets 6h. 14m.	5 28	5 46
16	S		16th Sunday after Trinity	6 5	6 25
17	M		James II. died, 1701	6 47	7 12
18	T		Dr. Johnson born, 1709	7 42	8 17
19	W		Ember Day	8 58	9 38
20	T		Sun rises 5h. 43m. Sets 6h. 2m.	10 19	10 57
21	F		Sir Walter Scott died, 1832	11 33	—
22	S		Autumnal equinox	0 3	0 29
23	S		17th Sunday after Trinity	0 51	1 13
24	M		Don Pedro died, 1834	1 35	1 56
25	T		South Sea Islands discovd. 1513	2 13	2 32
26	W		Clarkson died, 1846	2 52	3 11
27	T		Sun rises 5h. 55m. Sets 5h. 47m.	3 32	3 53
28	F		Sheriffs sworn in	4 13	4 34
29	S		Michaelmas Day	4 57	5 19
30	S		18th Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 6

MOON'S CHANGES.

2 Last Quarter	12h. 9m. A.M.	17 First Quarter	3h. 28m. A.M.
9 New Moon	2h. 14m. A.M.	24 Full Moon	2h. 6m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Sept. 2. 14th aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 5..Matt. 3	Jerem. 22..Romans 3
9. 15th aft. Trin.	Jerem. 35..Matt. 10	Jerem. 36..Romans 10
16. 16th aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 2..Matt. 17	Ezekiel 13..1 Cor. 1
23. 17th aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14..Matt. 24	Ezekiel 18..1 Cor. 8
30. 18th aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 20..Mark 3	Ezekiel 24..1 Cor. 15

SEPTEMBER.



With the first dawn of soft September's sun
The cautious sportsmen tread the wooded glade,
And soon, by aid of wary dog and gun,
Their skill by well-filled pouches is repaid.

SEPTEMBER is the ninth month of the year, reckoned from January and the seventh from March, whence its name, viz. from *Septimus*, seventh.

The Roman Senate would have given this month the name of *Tiberius*, but that emperor opposed it; the Emperor Domitian gave it his own name, *Germanicus*; the senate under Antoninus Pius gave it that of *Antoninus*; Commodus gave it his surname *Herculeus*, and the Emperor Tacitus his own name *Tacitus*. But these appellations are all gone into disuse.

The Florist's Calendar.—Remove to the greenhouse, pits, frames, or dwelling house the plants in the borders that are to be saved in pots. When the layers of picotees and carnations are struck, cut them off, and pot them in size 48 pots, one pair in each, in fresh sandy loam, no dung. Look over the auriculas, grown in pots, relieve them of their decayed stalks and yellow leaves, and at the end of the month place them in the regular winter pit or frame. Sow hardy annuals to stand through the winter at the end of the month; the following may be safely recommended; *nemophila discoidalis*, insignis, and maculata; *gillia achillæfolia* and tricolor; *Clarkia pulchella* and alba;

platystemon californicus; erysimum perowskianum; godetia tenella, Lindleyana, and rubicunda; Collinsia verna, tricolor, multicolor, and bartsiaefolia; Limnanthes Douglassii: Bartonina aurea; callichroa platyglossa; silence compacta; Virginian stock; lupinus nanus; cyanus; eucharidium grandiflorum; panvitalia procumbens; eschscholtzia crocea and californica, and Leptosiphon androsacens: a great display may be made with the above in the Spring. Propagate calceolarias by offsets and cuttings. China and most of the smooth-barked kinds of roses may be cut in; the cuttings will strike only by keeping them in the greenhouse, or under a hand-glass, or in a pit free from frost during the winter. Earth dahlias up well to keep the frost from the roots: gather the seed. House the tender greenhouse plants before the month is out. Sow all kinds of hardy annuals, if they are well up and established before the winter sets in, many will stand well. Strike pansies from cuttings in time to get strong before the winter, especially with a slight bottom heat. Plant out seedling flowers, such as polyanthus, Canterbury bells, sweet-williams, columbines, and all the biennials. Pot those that are tender. Plant out in borders snowdrops, daffodils, and many other early bulbs; where it is necessary to remove the beds or patches, now is a good time to do so, or it may be deferred till next month. Perennials out of bloom may be parted to increase them. Commence the planting of narcissus, anemones, and aconites as soon as the places are vacant. Stake, and fasten securely sylvias, asters, and other autumnal flowering plants.

The Kitchen Garden.—Take up your potatoes that are ripe, and store them in a dry cellar covered over with straw or in pits, heaped up, and covered over with straw and mould, but never in large bodies. Earth up celery on a dry day, and bruise the lumps of soil small. Draw onions as they ripen; dry them in the sun on the ground for a day or two; let them be stored very dry and cool, and where they have free air. Prick out the August sown cauliflowers, choose the warmest place in the garden for them, if they are only to be protected in the ground, but if you have a common garden frame and light to spare, dig up a space the size it will cover, and plant them three or four inches apart all over it. Hoe winter spinach, removing them where too thick, and leaving them six or eight inches apart. Sow salads as usual every month. Take carrots and parsnips up as required, until the leaves have turned yellow, when they may be all taken up and stored. Plant out cabbage plants six inches apart, and in rows fifteen inches apart, in the beds where they are to stand through the winter. Do not wait for one to die after another. For this reason leave a moderate sprinkling of plants in your seed-bed, for fear you should want them. Asparagus is recommended by most professional gardeners to be cut down this month: those who do not wish to exhaust their beds should perform this operation at least two months earlier. Sow radish seed: your success will depend a great deal upon the sort you sow, and names for this trivial luxury vary so much in different countries that each individual's experience is the best guide for him: The farther the year advances, let the radish be short-topped, or you get a quantity of leaf without any root. If you wish to have good strawberries next year, manure them for the winter at once. Fruit must be gathered in dry weather, and, if possible, when the sun is powerful; it makes a remarkable difference in the period of their keeping. Never drop them, for the slightest bruise will cause premature decay. The rule for gathering should be when the pips begin to colour slightly.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

REST.

A crimson cloud, all fring'd with sunset
fire,
Hung like a curtain in the burning
west,
And seem'd to yearn with languor and
desire
Towards the earth's cold breast.

The purple mountain reared his giant
head,
Flush'd at the summit with the ro-
seate glow;
The valley at his feet, like something
dead,
Lay silent far below.

A bird, whose weary pinions dropped
with flight,
Sailed on, a shadow in illumined air;
And over all the solemn dark-browed
Night
Let fall her raven hair.

A wind from out the portals of the sun
Blew cold o'er scented fields and
groves of pine;
And in the blue empyrean, one by one,
The stars begin to shine.

Weary with toil, opprest with grief and
care,
I long'd for rest; near to her highest
noon,
By vapoury isles, thro' purple seas of air
Floated the harvest moon.

The hours went by; soft strains of
music, made
More sweet with distance, o'er the
landscape wide
Stole like faint odours on by copse and
glade;
Then swoon'd, & swooning died.

I slept. Next morn, refresh'd and calm
I woke
From pleasant dreams that held me
through the night,
And saw where in the east the young
dawn broke
The dusk with shafts of light.

BRAIN WORK

That men of intellect are peculiarly
liable to mental disease might be safely
supposed, without any direct evidence,
from the very nature of intellect, and
the work it has to perform. Genius,
whether it exhibit itself in literature,
art, or science, is the result of a pecu-
liar fineness or sensitiveness of the ner-

vous system, without which great men
would be nothing more than ordinary
men, and having which they are often
martyrs as well as conquerors. The
possession of this delicate and subtle
framework enables them to perceive
what others would pass over; but it
also lays them open to shocks and jars
of which the more robust would not be
conscious. Too often in the end, if not
in the beginning, genius, as a witty
French author once said, is "a disease
of the nerves." The brain becomes
unnaturally sharpened, and eats into
itself. The whole physique suffers from
the undue strain on its most exquisite
part. The ethereal spirit that sits
within this mesh of nerves and arteries
and fibres, suffers with the suffering of
that marvellous mechanism on which
it is dependent for its earthly existence.
The fact is, that much is expected from
those to whom much has been given.
They become committed to work which
cannot be divided, and fall as much in
the service of their country, as though
they had perished on the field of battle
or the sinking deck.

PRINTING IN CHINA.

The Chinese have had a great start over
all the nations of the West. It is difficult
to say when the art of printing was first
introduced. It is known to have been
practised in China from plates of wood at
the end of the sixth century of the Chris-
tian era. In A.D. 593 there is a decree
for the collection of "old designs" and
"text," and for their cutting in wood for
publication, but it is not then spoken of
as a novel invention. In 932 the canonical
books were ordered to be engraved on
wood and printed for general sale; and
in '982 the work was completed, and the
books "were circulated all over the em-
pire." Moveable types were first em-
ployed in the middle of the eleventh cen-
tury. The Imperial arrangements for
printing have been carried out in China on
a most magnificent scale. The Emperor
Khangli, whose reign began in 1662, had
250,000 moveable types engraved in cop-
per, and printed no less than 6,000 vo-
lumes. Kienlung, in 1773, ordered 10,412
works to be published, covering the whole
field of Chinese literature. — *Sir John
Bowring.*

When a cunning man seems the most
humble and submissive, he is often the
most dangerous. The tiger crouches when
about to spring upon his prey.

FRENCH WIVES.

French laws and customs respecting marriage, although they cannot erase and obliterate the natural distinction of sex, confer complete equality and fraternity. A Frenchwoman is not only a wife at bed and board; she is also a partner in business and a joint proprietor, without whose consultation and consent no important step can be taken. She knows when a bill is due as well as, or better than, her husband. She can consent to or forbid her children's marriage. She never sinks her maiden name, but attaches it to that of her spouse in a form very little differing from that of commercial associations. Mr. White starts a concern with Mr. Black; they announce their joint undertaking as White and Black. M. White married to Mdlle. Black, are known to the world as White-Black. A hyphen or an *and* makes all the difference. The same kind of fraternity also frequently occurs—quite as a matter of course, existing in the nature of things—in the talk talked, in the books read, in the songs listened to, and in the double meanings laughed at jointly by a Frenchman and his wife. But while the laws of property and marriage do all they can to rivet the chains of matrimony, there are other influences which work in an opposite direction. Thus, moments of repulsion are sure to occur between a girl firmly grounded in a religion of rituals, scrupulous of small observances, and looking no further, and a man who believes in few religious dogmas, or, if he admits their spirit, will not be fettered by their letter. But above every other cause likely to prove the germ of future estrangement is the way in which French matches are made. Many of the French themselves are far from being satisfied on this head, and have even the boldness to quote with approbation the advantages offered by the English system as far as happiness is concerned.

Life is made up of little things, and that character is the best which consists in elegant and pleasing thoughts expressed in natural and pleasing terms.—*Johnson*.

Affliction is the wholesome soil of virtue. Where patience, honour, sweet humanity, Calm fortitude, take root, and strongly flourish.

Let a youth who stands at the bar with a glass of liquor in his hand, consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

Life is a casket not precious in itself, but valuable in proportion to what fortune or industry, or virtue has placed within it.

AUTUMN.

O regal daughter of the South,
Crowned princess of the twelve year,
Crowned with thy coronet of fruit
and ear,
And breathing mellowness from out thy
mouth,
And banishing both dearth and drouth,
Make thy throne here.

Shed forth thy gold, O sun, on seas of
corn,
Refrain, O storm-wind, for awhile
From fierce blast-breathing through thy
thunder horn,
And let sweet Zephyr thee beguile,
And lead thee through unfaded bowers,
And charm thee with Æolian airs,
And fill thy silent horn with flowers;
While bright Augusta swift prepares
Her yellowing mellowing harvest fields
For full and plenteous yields.

Come forth, O reapers, with your presence bright,
And lop the brown and amber-crested
waves;
Flash all your scythes, O mowers, in
the light,
Sweep on, as swept in war old British
braves.

And come, ye gleaners, joy bedight,
Gather the ears that strew your way,
Glean the full ears that bless your sight
And let your careful hearts be gay.

For soon, too soon, must come the time
When full-blissed autumn shall depart
And winter bring, with frigid clime,
And outward shivering, ache, and
smart,
Still heavier cares to vex the anxious
heart.

Yea, now lift up your faces. and your
mirth
Shall glorify the harvests of the earth.

ALL IS VANITY.

A thousand years hence, and what will it matter? With what a power this thought sometimes strikes at the root of our earthly hopes and plans! How it relaxes our clutching grasp of the things for which we are so hotly contending! What then will have become of our racking fears, our smiles of joy, our bitter tears of pain? Other insects will occupy our places, and be toiling up hill, as we did, with their one mighty grain of sand; shrinking fearfully, as we did, from the crushing heel of fate—*saying*, as we do, that they believe in another life after this,—*acting*, as we do, as if this life were the end of all.

THE PAST.

In 1505, shillings were first coined in England.

Slaves of both sexes were publicly sold in England near the conclusion of the fourteenth century.

Hats were not much used until 1500, though mention is made of them in a statute of Richard III., by which the price of a hat is limited to twenty-pence.

In 1567, glass was such a rarity as not usually to be found in the houses of the nobility. It is probable that glass windows were not introduced into farm-houses until the reign of James I.

In the reign of Richard III. the clergy were the principal medical practitioners. Although the age was warlike, surgery was little understood, and dissection was decried as a barbarous outrage upon the dead.

It was not until the end of the reign of Henry VIII. that salads, carrots, turnips, or other edible roots, were generally produced in England. When Queen Catharine wanted a salad, she used to despatch a messenger to Holland to obtain it!

In the reign of Henry IV., by one of the statutes of St. Mary's College, Oxford, it was ordered "that no student shall occupy a book in the library above one hour at the most, so that others may not be hindered from the use of the same." At the beginning of the fourteenth century, there were only four classics in the Royal Library at Paris. These were, one copy of Cicero, Ovid, Lucan, and Boethius: the rest consisted chiefly of books of devotion, astrology, geomancy, chiromancy, and medicine; with pandects, chronicles, and romances. A single book was of vast importance in those days. The prior and convent of Rochester declared that they would every year pronounce sentence of damnation on him who should purloin a Latin copy of Aristotle's Physics, or even obliterate the title.

The best cough mixture that has been made yet consists of a suit of warm clothing mixed with plenty of air and plenty of exercise.

It is not our earnings but our savings that make us rich; as what we digest makes us strong.

"Better to be alone than in bad company." True; but unfortunately, many persons are never in such bad company as when they are alone.

The seat of perfect contentment is not in the heart, but in the head; every individual being thoroughly satisfied with his own proportion of brains.

Human virtue is a polished steel, which is rusted with a breath.

THE OSTRICH.

Its race had once been beautiful, its wings broad and strong. Then, one evening, the largest forest birds said to it, "Brother, shall we fly to-morrow, God willing, to the river and drink? And the ostrich answered, "Yes, I will." At dawn they flew away, first up towards the sun, higher and higher, the ostrich far before the others. It flew on in its pride up towards the light; it relied upon its own strength, not upon the Giver of that strength—it did not say "God willing." Then the avenging angel drew aside the veil from the streaming flames, and in that moment the bird's wings were burnt, and he sank in wretchedness to the earth. Neither he nor his species were ever afterwards able to raise themselves up in the air. They fly timidly—hurry along in a narrow space; they are a warning to mankind in all our thoughts and all our enterprises to say "God willing."

FEAR.

Whoso for fickle fear from virtue shrinks
Shall in his life embrace no worthy thing.

No mortal man the cup of surety drinks
Fear is more pain than is the pain it fears,

Disarming human minds of native might
Where each conceit an ugly figure bears
Which were not evil, view'd in reason's light.

Bring your virtues to the touchstone to
try their truth, rather than to the balance
to try their measure.

Good manners should begin at home.
Politeness is not an article to be worn in
full-dress only, to be put on when we pay
or receive a complimentary visit.

Though death is before the old man's
face, he may be as near the young man's
back.

TO RENEW SCORCHED OR BROWNED LINEN.

Add to a quart of vinegar the juice of half a dozen large onions, about an ounce of soap rasped down, a quarter of a pound of fullers' earth, one ounce of lime, and one ounce of pearlash, or any other strong alkali. Boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and lay some of it on the scorched part, suffering it to dry. It will be found that, on repeating this process for one or two washings, the scorch will be completely removed from the linen without any additional damage, provided its texture has not been absolutely injured, as well as discoloured.

October.

Whether with joy that summer fades away,
Or as a welcome to rich autumn's reign,
The leaves of forest-trees and woods display
The dainty tints which once deck'd Flora's train.

D.	M.	D.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1	M			Cambridge Term begins	6 34	7 5
2	T			Lord Keppel died, 1786	7 39	8 18
3	W			Robert Barclay died, 1690	9 2	9 45
4	T			Bishop Heber died, 1833	10 27	11 8
5	F			Hyde Park Riots, 1862	11 42	—
6	S			Sun rises 6h. 10m. Sets 5h. 27m.	0 11	0 36
7	S			19th Sunday after Trinity	1 0	1 20
8	M			Simeon	1 40	1 58
9	T			Eddystone Lighthouse com. 1759	2 17	2 34
10	W			Dividends due at the Bank	2 51	3 7
11	T			Old Michaelmas Day	3 24	3 39
12	F			Sun rises 6h. 20m. Sets 5h. 13m.	3 55	4 11
13	S			Fire Insurance ceases	4 25	4 42
14	S			20th Sunday after Trinity	4 59	5 16
15	M			Quarter Sessions commence	5 33	5 53
16	T			Ridley and Latimer burnt, 1555	6 15	6 38
17	W			Fox hunting begins	7 3	8 36
18	T			Sun rises 6h. 30m. Sets 5h. 0m.	8 12	8 52
19	F			Battle of Leipsic, 1813	9 32	10 12
20	S			Battle of Navarino, 1827	10 50	11 23
21	S			21st Sunday after Trinity	11 52	—
22	M			Dr. Arnold, musician, died, 1802	0 17	0 40
23	T			Irish Massacre, 1641	1 3	1 24
24	W			Edict of Nantz revoked, 1635	1 45	2 7
25	T			Gallant charge at Balacava, 1854	2 28	2 50
26	F			Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sets 4h. 43m.	3 11	3 32
27	S			Belgians enter Antwerp, 1830	3 55	4 16
28	S			22nd Sunday after Trinity	4 40	5 3
29	M			Hare Hunting begins	5 29	5 55
30	T			Sheridan born, 1751	6 22	6 51
31	W			Lord Dundonald died, 1860	7 25	8 1

MOON'S CHANGES.

1 Last Quarter	6h. 9m. A. M.	16 First Quarter	9h. 24m. P. M.
8 New Moon	4h. 58m. P. M.	24 Full Moon	0h. 13m. A. M.
30th, Last Quarter, 2h. 45m. P. M.			

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Oct. 7.	19th aft. Trinity	Daniel	8..Mark 10	Daniel	6..2 Cor. 6
14.	20th aft. Trinity	Joel	2..Lu. 1 v. 39	Micah	6..2 Cor. 13
21.	21st aft. Trinity	Habak.	2..Luke 7	Prov.	1—Ephes. 1
28.	22d aft. Trinity	Prov.	2..Luke 14	Prov.	3—Phillip. 2

OCTOBER.



The old folks toddle to the autumn fair,
And soon return bewildered with the noise ;
The children wait their coming home, to share
The promised gifts of gingerbread and toys.

OCTOBER is the eighth month of the year in Romulus's calendar ; though the tenth in that of Numa, Julius Cæsar, &c, consisting of thirty-one days. *October* has still retained its first name in spite of all the different names the senate and Roman emperors would have given it. The senate ordered it to be called *Faustinus*, in honour of *Faustina*, the wife of *Antoninus* the emperor ; Commodus would have had it bear the name of *Invictus*, and Domitian made it be called *Domitianus*, after his own name.

The Florist's Calendar.—Commence planting out beds of tulips, and finish planting all offsets ; prepare the best beds by putting three inches of cowdung at the bottom, and returning all the soil to the bed. Auriculas grown in pots must now be considered in their winter abode. Give them plenty of air in mild weather, and very little water ; no violent cutting winds must blow on them. Remove chrysanthemums to the house for blooming ; having stood out all the weather, they will

flower fine and dwarf. Divide the perennials which were not parted last month. Plant biennials where they are to remain; the borders should be loosened and the clumps well forked, to clean them, and to get them ready to receive anything that may be planted. Plant bulbs of every description in the borders and beds, and pot them for forcing. Place in winter quarters, if not done before, pinks, pansies, carnations, picotees, camerarias, and all other subjects in pots, if not done before. Greenhouse plants and cuttings may do a while in good pits. Towards the middle of the month take up scarlet geraniums, heliotropes, and such like plants which are required for storing; take up as many as you can possibly find room for, as old plants always flower earlier and more abundantly than young cutting plants. After putting them in pots, just large enough to hold the roots, and in light soil rather sandy than otherwise, put them into a large pit near the glass, and give them for a short time a gentle heat to start them afresh; then gradually expose them to harden, when they may be placed on shelves and other vacant places in the greenhouse. When all the principal beds are cleared, prepare them immediately for the reception of bulbous plants such as Narcissus, hyacinths, and turban ranunculus, and let the whole of them be edged with crocus of various colours; some may also be filled with spring-flowering herbaceous plants, such as *viola arborca*, primroses, polyanthus, alyssum, iberis, aubrietia, and arabis, all of which will help to keep up a gay appearance in early Spring. Fill some of the larger beds with nice dwarf plants of the hardier evergreens; common rhododendrons, which may be moved any day in the year, are very suitable for the purpose.

The Kitchen Garden.—Plant out lettuces in warm situations, or where they can be protected. Take up full grown carrots and parsnips for storing, also beet-root and potatoes, if any are still out. Earth celery as it grows up; it is only the covered portion that is eatable. Plant out for spring use the August-sown cabbages twice as thickly as they are wanted, that when every other one or two out of every three are drawn for greens during the winter, the others may be left to form cabbages. Dig up vacant spaces; let no portion be cleared of crops without laying the ground rough. Do not neglect mangold-wurtzel. In pruning gooseberries and currants, cut the side branches pretty close to form spurs, and the main branches should not be sufficiently numerous to be in each other's way. These bushes do best in strong rich land, and it should be trenched eighteen inches deep before they are planted. Fruit bushes and trees, raspberry canes, &c., may be moved in general from the end of the present month to the period that they begin to swell their buds; so, also, may the pruning be commenced.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

SOWING AND REAPING.

Sow with a generous hand,
 Pause not for toil or pain,
 Weary not through the heat of summer
 Weary not thro' the cold spring rain;
 But wait till the autumn comes,
 For the sheaves of golden grain.

Scatter the seed, and fear not,
 A table will be spread;
 What matter if you are too weary
 To eat your hard-earned bread?
 Sow while the earth is broken,
 For the hungry must be fed.

Sow,—while the seeds are lying
 In the warm earth's bosom deep,
 And your warm tears fall upon it—
 They will stir in their quiet sleep;
 And the green blades rise the quicker,
 Perchance, for the tears you weep.

Then sow—for the hours are fleeting,
 And the seed must fall to-day;
 And care not what hands shall reap it;
 Or if you shall have passed away,
 Before the waving corn-fields
 Shall gladden the sunny day.

Sow; and look onward—upward,
 Where the starry light appears—
 Where, in spite of the coward's doubting
 Or your own heart's trembling fears,
 You shall reap in joy the harvest
 You have sown to-day in tears.

CHLOROFORM AND CONSCIOUSNESS.

What is consciousness? Views and tenets widely differ as to the nature or seat of consciousness. John Hunter believed and was convinced that consciousness and sensation were not the same, but two, and that sensation belonged merely to impressions of the external world, conveyed by the senses to the brain or sensorium; but consciousness belonged to the internal world of man's own inner feeling of identity, that *ego* of which the Germans tell us a great deal. Our most popular writers now, like J. Stuart Mill, make them one and the same. A modern school, of which Professor Bain is the representative as to physical accompaniments of mind on mind proper, has put forward the hypothesis as to "feeling," that change of impression of sensation is essential to consciousness; the nervous equilibrium, disturbed by the application of a stimulus at one part of the brain or nervous system, or sensorium, is perpetually

restoring itself, and consciousness is only the increase or overflow of the nerve current always tending to equilibrium. Chloroform anæsthesia is not simply deficient oxidation of tissue. Life is continuous, and only from one living body to another. Oxidation, or "force," is blind and without purpose. I think chloroform, when given carefully, and by an observant practitioner, will be found very often to show that the two things are parallel, but not the same; as also sensation and consciousness are two, else the condition of deep sleep or anæsthesia would be impossible.—*Dr. Kidd.*

THE MUSEUM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

This museum is of a local character, containing a number of antiquities illustrative of the occupancy of the City by the Romans. Amongst these will be found *articles of personal ornament*, such as rings, brooches, armlets, beads, &c.; *articles of domestic use*, comprising locks and keys, writing materials, whorls and bobbins for weaving, besides numerous specimens of Samian ware and other pottery, glass, tessellated pavement, building material, wall painting, &c.; also a fine collection of signacula, or pilgrims' signs, and many examples of early English antiquities: there is, in addition, a numerous collection of autographs of distinguished individuals, including the well known one of Shakspeare. The museum is open daily from 10 till 5.

MAN

The milder passions doth show man,
 For as the leaf doth beautify the tree,
 The pleasant flowers bedeck the flourishing spring,
 Even so in men of greatest reach and power,
 A mild and piteous thought augments renown.

Many a true heart that would have come back like a dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage cruelty of an unforgiving spirit.

Tetchy people of all classes are apt to wear spectacles of the highest magnifying power.

Young folks think old folks fools, but old folks know young folks are fools.

BRITISH PREMIERS.

The following is a list of British Premiers during the last one hundred and eleven years:—

APPOINTED	Time in Office	
	YRS.	DAYS
1754...Ap. 5. Duke of Newcastle	8	52
1762...May 29. Earl of Bute..	0	322
1763...Ap. 16. G. Grenville..	2	87
1765...July 12. Marquis of Rockingham	1	21
1766...Aug. 2. Duke of Grafton	3	179
1770...Jan. 28. Lord North	12	34
1782...Mar. 3. Marquis of Rockingham	0	132
1782...July 13. Earl of Shelburne	0	266
1783...Ap. 5. Duke of Portland	0	260
1783...Dec. 27. William Pitt	17	80
1801...Mar. 17. Lord Sidmouth	3	102
1804...May 12. William Pitt ..	1	246
1806...Jan. 8. Lord Granville	1	64
1807...Mar. 13. Duke of Portland	3	56
1810...June 28. Spencer Percival	1	350
1812...June 8. Earl of Liverpool	14	307
1827...Ap. 11. George Canning	0	121
1827...Aug. 10. Lord Goderich	0	168
1828...Jan. 25. Duke of Wellington ..	2	301
1830...Nov. 22. Earl Grey ..	3	231
1834...July 11. Lord Melbourne	0	128
1834...Nov. 16. Duke of Wellington	0	22
1834...Dec. 8. Sir Robert Peel	0	131
1835...Ap. 18. Lord Melbourne	6	138
1841...Sept. 3. Sir Robert Peel	4	97
1845...Dec. 10. Lord John Russell	0	10
1845...Dec. 20. Sir Robert Peel	0	188
1846...June 26. Lord John Russell	5	239
1852...Feb. 22. Earl of Derby..	0	300
1852...Dec. 19. Earl of Aberdeen	2	45
1855...Feb. 5. Lord Palmerston	3	17
1858...Feb. 21. Earl of Derby ..	1	111
1859...June 13. Lord Palmerston	6	128
1865...Oct. 20. Earl Russell		

It will be seen from the above statement that only five Governments, since 1754, have exceeded that of Lord Palmerston's in its duration, viz. the Duke of Newcastle, Lord North, William Pitt, Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Melbourne's.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES AMONG MEN OF GENIUS.

The rare occurrence of genius with domestic comfort is perfectly awful. Take Dante, the exile, who left his wife, never wishing to see her more; take Tasso, wifeless; Milton, thrice married, but only once with much comfort; Dryden, wedded, like Addison, to a title and discord; Young lives alone till past fifty; Swift's marriage is no marriage; Sterne's, Churchill's, Byron's, Coleridge's marriages broken and unhappy. Then we have a set of celibates—Herrick, Cowley, Pope,

Thomson, Prior, Gay, Shenstone, Gray, Akenside, Goldsmith, Collins, Cowper, and I know not how many more of our best poets. Johnson had a wife, loved, and soon lost her. It is almost enough to make women tremble at the idea of allying themselves with genius; or giving birth to it. Take the philosophers:—Bacon, like his famous legal adversary Coke, seems to have enjoyed little domestic comfort, and speaks—for, as he says, "certain grave reasons"—disapprovingly of his partner. Our metaphysicians, Hobbes, Locke, Bentham, Butler, are as solitary as Spinoza and Kant. The celibate philosopher Hume conducts us to the other great bachelor historians, Gibbon and Macaulay; as Bishop Butler does to some of the princes of English divinity—Hooker cajoled into marrying a shrew, Chillingworth unmarried, Hammond unmarried, Leighton unmarried, Barrow also single. I only take foremost men; the list might be swelled with monarchs and generals in marriage. Why has this been? The reasons are many. Some of those enumerated above have owed their very greatness to that constitution of mind which allows little play to the affections or passions, finding all their happiness in one absorbing pursuit, and living their only true life in speculation. Others, full of a supreme ideal, are quick of disgust at the actual, and so never make a settlement, or start from it as soon as made. Others have been in a hurry to decorate from the wardrobe of their own fancy partners whom such robing would by no means fit, and who, so far from sympathising with them, have not proved capable of being, in the slightest degree, even recipients of their intelligence. Others still have formed early and passionate attachments which have stood in the way of a final and happy settlement, and so have broken terms with society, raging and smarting under the lash with which it tries to whip into some legitimate path the children of nonconformity.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and mere crime set no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives, a man has one friend on earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

Modesty in your discourse will give a lustre to truth, and an excuse to an error.

A high human soul is a temple dedicated to heaven; and, like the Pantheon at Rome, it is lighted only from above.

THE WANDERING JEW.

The legend of the Jew ever wandering and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Jesus to the present day, is spread over many European countries. The accounts however, as in all fables, do not agree. One version is this; When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself near the gate at the house of Ahasuarus. This man, however, sallied forth and thrust him away. Jesus turned towards him, saying, "I shall rest, but thou shalt move on till I return." And so from that time he has had no rest, and is obliged incessantly to wander about. Another version is that given by Mathew of Paris, a monk of the thirteenth century; When Jesus was led from the tribunal of Pilate to death, the doorkeeper, named Cartaphilus, pushed him from behind with his foot, saying, "Walk on, Jesus, quickly; why dost thou tarry!" Jesus looked at him gravely, and said, "I walk on, but thou shalt tarry till I come." And this man, still alive, wanders from place to place, in constant dread of the wrath to come.

A third legend adds, that this wandering Jew falls sick every hundred years, but recovers and renews his strength; hence it is that after so many centuries he does not look much older than a septuagenarian. Thus much for the legends. Not one of the ancient authors allude to this wanderer. The first who reports such a thing is a monk of the thirteenth century when, as is known, the world was full of pious frauds, even to disgust. However, the story has spread far and wide, so that it has become a proverb, "He runs about like a wandering Jew."

HOPE ON.

Hope on, though sufferings great entail thee,

Cowards only shrink from pain;
Though thy foes essay to foil thee,

Bravely to the charge again!

Though on all sides trials assail thee,

Though uncheer'd by Fortune's sun,
Still let not thy courage fail thee,

Despite all—hope on, hope on.

'Tis hope the mariner sustaineth,

As o'er billows dark he goes;

Hope, when in the heart it reigneth,
Buys us over seas of woes.

Hope, the soldier's spirit firing,

Bears him on till fights are won;

Then, though of life's conflict tiring,
Let thy war-cry be—"Hope on."

Gnat stings may be removed by rubbing over the part affected with a little lemon or lime juice.

LYING.

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how almost impossible it is to reclaim it. Whence it comes to pass, that we see some men, who are otherwise very honest, so subject to this vice.

THE DOCTOR.

In the hour of physical anguish and impending bereavement, imploring Nature turns to us, and prays us, in God's stead, to succour and to save. If our feeble arm does arrest the stroke of the destroying angel, some grateful hearts invoke Heaven's blessing on our head; but if human science be baffled, and inexorable Death claim his victim, then the frantic mourner cries, "We might have saved them if we would," and the mocking cynic exclaims, when the hearse rolls darkly on to the land of everlasting silence, "There goes one of the doctor's patients to his long home."
—Dr. Manning.

The true secret of living at peace with the world is, to have a humble opinion of ourselves. True goodness is invariably accompanied by gentleness and humble-mindedness.

The way to bring ourselves with ease to a contempt of the world, is to think daily of leaving it.

The passing years drink a portion of the light from our eyes, and leave their traces on our cheeks, as birds that drink at lakes leave their footprints on the margin.

Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two very different things.

TJ STEW MUTTON CHOPS.

Put a pound of chops into a stewpan with cold water enough to cover them and half a pint over, and an onion; when it is coming to a boil skim it, cover the pan close, and set it to simmer gently over a very slow fire, till the chops are tender; if they have been kept a proper time, they will take about three quarters of an hour to do. Send up turnips, which may be boiled along with them, in a deep dish, with the broth they were stewed in. This dish makes an economical, comfortable, and wholesome meal.

November.

The forest trees are bare of leaves,
And Flora o'er her children grieves,
Soon her sad tears will turn to snow,
And warm their sleeping forms below.

D.	D.	M.	W.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
					A. M.	P. M.
1	T			All Saints	8 41	9 21
2	F			Michaelmas Term begins	10 3	10 40
3	S			St. Jean d'Acre taken, 1840	11 17	11 46
4	S			23rd Sunday after Trinity	...	0 12
5	M			Gunpowder Plot, 1605	0 35	0 57
6	T			Sun rises 7h. 4m. Sets 4h. 24m.	1 16	1 35
7	W			First English Gazette, 1665	1 52	2 9
8	T			Cambridge Mich. Term. divides	2 26	2 42
9	F			Prince of Wales born, 1841	2 58	3 15
10	S			Martin Luther born, 1483	3 30	3 46
11	S			24th Sunday after Trinity	4 3	4 17
12	M			Baxter Nonconformist, b. 1615,	4 33	4 52
13	T			Sun rises 7h. 16m. Sets 4h. 14m.	5 9	5 27
14	W			Washington died, 1799	5 47	6 8
15	T			Minerva captured, 1798	6 32	6 59
16	F			James Fergusson, died, 1776	7 31	8 7
17	S			Queen Charlotte died, 1818	8 47	9 24
18	S			25th Sunday after Trinity	10 0	10 35
19	M			Princess Charlotte entomb., 1817	11 8	11 38
20	T			Sun rises 7h. 28m. Sets 4h. 6m.	...	0 5
21	W			Princess Royal born, 1840	0 28	0 53
22	T			St. Cecilia.	1 19	1 42
23	F			Perkin Warbeck hanged, 1499	2 6	2 28
24	S			General Havelock died, 1857	2 51	3 17
25	S			26th Sunday after Trinity	3 40	4 2
26	M			Michaelmas Term ends	4 28	4 53
27	T			Princess Mary born, 1833	5 17	5 42
28	W			Sun rises 7h. 40m. Sets 3h. 55m.	6 8	6 36
29	T			Nelson's Victory of the Nile, 1798	7 3	7 34
30	F			St. Andrew	8 9	8 45

MOON'S CHANGES.

7 New Moon	10h. 25m. A.M.	22 Full Moon	10h. 15m. A.M.
15 First Quarter	2h. 7m. P.M.	29 Last Quarter	3h. 5m. A.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Nov. 4.	23rd aft. Trin.	Prov.	11..Luke 20	Prov.	12..Coloss. 4
11.	24th aft. Trin.	Prov.	13..John 3	Prov.	14..2 Thess. 2
18.	25th aft. Trin.	Prov.	15..John 10	Prov.	16..2 Tim. 1
25.	26th aft. Trin.	Prov.	17..John 17	Prov.	19..Heb. 1

NOVEMBER.



The swine, unsocial, pass along the lane,
And grunting, stop on either side the way,
Stubborn and munching, they'll not move again
So long as rich ripe acorns round them lay.

NOVEMBER is the eleventh month in the Julian year, but the ninth in the year of Romulus ; whence its name.

The Florist's Calendar.—Form beds of hyacinths, diversifying the colours, six inches apart, three inches deep to the crowns, and seven plants in width : arrange them properly in their boxes before planting—the two outside alike, the two second alike, the two third alike, and the centre the only odd one. Plant the best bed of tulips the first week, diversifying the colours, the same distance and depth as the hyacinths are planted. Auriculas, carnations, pansies, picotees pinks, and other florist's flowers in pots, should be in their winter quarters, moderately dry, with plenty of air. Plant bulbs of all kinds during the present month. Lift the bulbs of *trigidia pavonia* and *conchiflora*, and after drying them store them away in sand, secure from mice. Cut the stems off from the beds or patches of Japan lilies, then cover them with about four inches of decayed leaves, put a similar covering

over the beds of alstræmerias. Finish off the planting of turban ranunculus, hyacinths, narcissus, crocus, jonquil, and scilla. Choose the warmest situations for the hyacinths—they will well repay an extra care. Put a little heap of finely-sifted coal ashes over plants of doubtful hardiness, such as *sylvia patens*, *tagetes*, *lucida* and *fuchsias*. Remove dahlias to their winter storehouse, which must be dry, perfectly secured from frost, and also from heat. Plant shrubs of all kinds. Procure rose stocks, and plant them ready for budding or grafting: plant them eighteen inches apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart. Plant roses this month, or any other before March. Give constant attention to bedding plants in store pots; remove decayed foliage, and give them plenty of air: give them enough water to wet the soil, and then wait till they require it again: never water at this season unless absolutely necessary. Prune and train climbing plants on walls and fronts of cottages. Make gravel walks. Plant box and other edgings. Sweep up the leaves which fall, and preserve them as valuable manure. All the waste of the garden should be thrown together and allowed to rot for the same purpose: and whatever you have of the kind already decayed, should be esteemed as the finest dressing you can apply.

The Kitchen Garden.—Hoe between crops, earth them up, and clear them from their lower leaves that are decaying. Put cabbage plants in; earth up celery from time to time; plant whole sets of potatoes, six inches deep, in a dry quarter. Look well to your store of onions; not only keeping them thinly spread, but continually turning them, and taking away every one that throws out the least hint of rotting or growing. Plant beans and peas in warm and sheltered situations, and sow a few carrots and radishes under like circumstances, covering them with litter when they appear to protect them from frost. Keep mangold-wurtzel and beet in a grave in the open air; the grave to be shaped like a prism, and the heaps of roots thus formed covered with a good deal of sandy soil and dry straw. In this month you should get everything out of your land which you do not intend to stand through the winter; and take the opportunity of the first fine dry day to commence this operation; for all vegetable roots which you require to be stored till Spring will not keep half so well if taken up when the land is cloggy and wet. Gooseberry and currant trees should be planted, and vines pruned, if not done before. Prune wall-fruit trees, and standard trees should be pruned as carefully as wall trees: do not let the branches be in each other's way, and cut off all weak and small shoots. Procure all kinds of fruit trees and plant them. It is impossible to select a better time if the weather be moderately dry; but if wet, it must be delayed, as it is impossible to do justice to a tree if planted while the ground is wet and clammy.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

LATE FLOWERS.

Here and there in the autumn
Flew the leaves, brown and red,
And fell like a royal garment
To cover the queenly dead.

Some were as brown as berries,
Some were as red as flame—
And tho' they rustled like grave-clothes
The passers passed the same—

Passed with their trailing riches
Into the noisy town,
With shivering laughter mocking
The skies so dusky and brown,

I saw by the sloping pathway
Some tender flowers alone,
While the wind brought down new
showers
Like sparks from a furnace blown.

Up 'mid the tall, dry grasses,
From the cold-hearted sod,
With a smile for the world a-dying,
And prayerful hands for God ;

Cheer for my own dark sorrow,
Under those leaden skies,
And a look of longing and waiting
In sweet expecting eyes.

Above, the bare twigs quivered,
For the east blew damp and cold,
While th' sad earth buried her daughters
Low in the chilly mould.

And I thought they were watching and
waiting
Till all were gone to rest,
Then latest and loneliest they would
sleep,
Pressed to their mother's breast.

So, too, in this world of sorrow,
Some human flowers bloom late,
Silently leading upward
Their friends to the Beautiful Gate ;

For all the broken-hearted,
Pouring their soothing balms—
Over the snowy bosom,
Folding the quiet palms,

Until about their footsteps
The leaves of autumn blow,
And drifting o'er angel foreheads
Gathers the winter snow.

Then I thank the Holy Father
For all the blooms that be,
And ohlet for the autumn watchers—
These sisters of charity,

And for all the human flowers *
That watch, and sleep, and wait,
Until, deep in the golden twilight,
They enter the Beautiful Gate.

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on the playground, and in the school-room, there is room all the time for little acts of kindness, that cost nothing, but are worth more than gold or silver. To give up something where giving up will prevent unhappiness—to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others—to go a little round, rather than come against another—to take an ill word or a cross look, rather than resent or return it ; these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant smiling sunshine secured.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smile of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without, enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to his fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.

A FAMILY TREE.

It is dangerous for one to climb his family tree too high, for he is very apt to get among dead and decayed branches.

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines—delightful luxuries of beauty, to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding ; but very poor things if, unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground.

Beware of judging hastily ; it is better to suspend an opinion than to retract an assertion.

A person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

Libraries are the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without delusion or imposture, are preserved and reposed.

A WORD UPON PROSPERITY.

We often hear the expression—a prosperous man! and instantly we think of shares that are up in the market, an investment that is extensive in consols, a villa that is almost mansion-like in the suburbs, and a brougham (not miniature) in the stable—seeing that prosperity suggests a kind of aldermanic portliness. Many other *et ceteras* go to make up the picture which is called up before the mental eye by the soubriquet—a prosperous man. That this should be the case suggests the idea that there is much error in human thought concerning the nature of true prosperity; and most certainly none will deny that it may exist in the absence of all these surroundings. A healthy body is not necessarily a healthy manhood, and a prosperous estate is not always accompanied by a prosperous spirit. It has been well said by Beecher, that a man is rich in what he *is*, and not in what he *has*; and this represents the subject matter of this word on prosperity. It speaks ill of our age if we consent to think otherwise. A well dressed personage and a well spread table may betoken only a cultivated animalism; and a well filled safe may be only the rich fool's aggrandisement—"Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease; eat, drink, and be merry." Common observation, however, tells us that many are mainly solicitous about these two matters—health, with the What shall we eat and what shall we drink?—and wealth, with the What can we get, and what can we keep? If these results alone enter into our estimate of prosperity, then taste, culture, travel, friendship, imagination and religion have no place in the estimate at all. Such prosperity consists merely in rude health, and in a good haul with the miserly muck-rake which dear John Bunyan has pictured forth in his immortal allegory. "Know Smith?" your fellow-traveller Jones says. "Yes, you know Smith." "Wonderful, is it not?" "Yes, it is wonderful," you admit. "Ah," says Jones, "I remember him when he wasn't worth a doit! not a dump. Wonderful man! Why only last week he cleared a thousand pounds by the buying up of insurances. Wonderful headpiece, surely; Ah! few are so prosperous as Smith." Incidentally you ask about his wife. "Why, poor lady, the worry of so much society and sitting up has made her ill, and it is feared she won't get over it. The children? "Alas! they have turned out very badly." The church? "Well, you see, Smith works so hard at brain work all the week, that he's obliged to rest at home on Sundays." Prosperous man that—oh, very. Wife fading and failing: a happy wife in the days of early

contentment, a miserable one in the days of after prosperity. Children, left to vagabondism at home, have come to grief abroad. And religion—ah, well, no time for that. Prosperous man, Smith; oh, very—very much so. Wonderful man! Only, dear reader, would you wish to be like him? Should you never tremble lest an invisible hand be laid on your shoulder, and the words fall in sullen cadence on your ear, "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee; then whose shall those things be?"

HASTE NOT WISDOM.

Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool; a wise man doubteth—a fool rageth and is confident. The novice saith "I am sure it is so;" the learned answers, "Peradventure it may be so, but prithee, inquire." Some men are drunk with fancy, and mad with opinion. It is a little learning, and but a little, which makes men conclude hastily. Experience and humility teach modesty and fear.

USEFULNESS.

I have known some men possessed of good qualities which were very serviceable to others, but useless to themselves; like a sun-dial on the front of a house, to inform the neighbours and passengers, but not the owner within.

When alone, watch your thoughts; at home, your temper; in company, your tongue.

Would a man know himself, he must study his natural temper, his constitutional inclination, and favourite passions; for by these a man's best judgment is easily perverted, and a wrong bias hung upon his mind. These are the inlets of prejudice, the unguarded avenues of his mind, by which a thousand errors and secret faults find admission without being observed.

Good service is prompt service. It ceases to be a favour, when he upon whom the service is conferred has lost in patience and hope deferred what he might have bestowed in love and gratitude.

Night brings out stars, as sorrow shows us truths; we never see the stars till we can see little or naught else—and thus it is with truth.

A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it, says, "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are—something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

Don't rely for success upon empty praise. The swimmer upon the stream of life should be able to keep afloat without the aid of bladders.

LIVE IT DOWN.

Should envious tongues some malice
frame,
To soil and tarnish your good name :
Live it down !

Grow not disheartened ; 'tis the lot
Of all men, whether good or not :
Live it down !

Rail not in answer, but be calm ;
For silence yields a rapid balm :
Live it down !

Go not among your friends, and say
Evil hath fallen on my way :
Live it down !

Far better thus yourself alone
To suffer than with friends bemoan
The trouble that is all your own :
Live it down !

What though men evil call your good ?
So Christ himself, misunderstood,
Was nailed unto a cross of wood !
And shall you now, for lesser pain,
Your inmost soul for ever stain
By rendering evil back again ?
Live it down !

Oh ! if you look to be forgiven,
Love your own foes, the bitterest even,
And love to you shall glide from heaven.
And when shall come the poison'd lie
Swift from the bow of calumny ;
If you would turn it harmless by,
And make the venom'd falsehood lie.
Live it down !

ERROR AND PREJUDICE.

What renders man unjust? Are not errors and prejudices the causes of the abuse of power? If you really wish to prevent the commission of injustice, you must first remove error and prejudice. Any one entrusted with power will abuse it, if not also connected with the love of truth and virtue, no matter whether he be a prince or one of the people.

MIRTHFULNESS.

As the diamond is found in the darkness of the mine, as the lightning shoots with most vivid flashes from the gloomiest cloud ; so does mirthfulness frequently proceed from a heart susceptible of the deepest melancholy.

ENVY.

Envy is the most inexcusable of all passions. Every other sin has some pleasure attached to it, or will admit of an excuse ; envy alone wants both. Other sins last but for a while ; the appetite may be satisfied ; anger remits ; hatred has an end ; but envy never ceases.

THE VENOM OF "THEY SAY."

"They" will say anything and everything. "They" have said everything mean and despicable. "They" say things that break up families, crush hearts, blight hopes, and smother worthy aspirations. Whenever a man circulates a slander, and gives "they" as his authority, turn your back upon him. He is no good.

ADVANTAGES OF SINGING.

Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn as much money again as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion.

Those who cry loudest "look out for deceit" might, for the most part, be properly told in reply, "look in for deceit."

Satire is a sort of glass wherein beholders generally discover everybody's face but their own ; which is the chief reason for that kind of reception it meets with in the world, and that so very few are offended with it.

Poverty has in large cities very different appearances. It is often concealed in splendour, and in extravagance. It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest. They support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is lost contriving for to-morrow.

No doubt it is very grateful always to make our exit with applause—the awkward doubt commonly is, whether the applause is intended for our playing or our departure.

He who loves a lady's complexion, form, and features, loves not her true self, but her soul's old clothes.

Some one has said of those who die young, that they are like the lambs which the Alpine shepherds bear in their arms to higher, greener pastures, that the flocks may follow.

HAIR WASH.

Take one ounce of borax, half an ounce of camphor, powder these ingredients fine, and dissolve them in one quart of boiling water ; when cool, the solution will be ready for use ; damp the hair frequently. This wash not only effectually cleanses and beautifies, but strengthens the hair, preserves the colour, and prevents early baldness. The camphor will form into lumps, but the water will be sufficiently impregnated.

December.

There, as around the sparkling log we throng,
We need no howling whirlwind passing by;
But listen to the lowly carol-song,
Whose "tidings" breathe of comfort and of joy

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	High Water at London Bridge.	
M.	W.		A. M.	P. M.
1	S	Great Fire at Cornhill, 1776	9 20	9 55
2	S	1st Sunday in Advent	10 29	11 2
3	M	Flaxman died, 1827	11 34	—
4	T	Richelieu died, 1642	0 1	0 26
5	W	Sun rises 7h. 51m. Sets 3h. 51m.	0 47	1 7
6	T	Canadian Rebellion, 1837	1 28	1 46
7	F	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	2 4	2 22
8	S	Conception of the Virgin Mary	2 40	2 56
9	S	2nd Sunday in Advent	3 13	3 28
10	M	Grouse shooting ends	3 45	4 2
11	T	Gay died, 1732	4 19	4 36
12	W	Sun rises 7h. 59m. Sets 3h. 49m.	4 53	5 11
13	T	Council of Trent, 1545	5 32	5 53
14	F	Prince Consort died, 1861	6 13	6 36
15	S	Bonaparte interred at Paris, 1840	7 2	7 31
16	S	3rd Sunday in Advent	8 4	8 38
17	M	Oxford Term ends	9 13	9 48
18	T	Miller, botanist, died, 1771	10 22	10 58
19	W	Ember Day	11 31	Midn.
20	T	Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848	—	0 29
21	F	Common Council elected	0 54	1 22
22	S	Sun rises 8h. 6m. Sets 3h. 51m.	1 48	2 14
23	S	4th Sunday in Advent	2 41	3 6
24	M	Hugh Miller died, 1856	3 31	3 54
25	T	Christmas Day	4 18	4 41
26	W	Boxing Day	5 4	5 27
27	T	Joanna Southcote died, 1814	5 51	6 14
28	F	Sun rises 8h. 9m. Sets 3h. 55m.	6 39	7 2
29	S	Thomas à Becket assassinat. 1171	7 28	7 55
30	S	1st Sunday after Christmas	8 24	8 57
31	M	Quarter Sessions commence	9 31	10 6

MOON'S CHANGES.

7 New Moon	5h. 25m. A.M.	21 Full Moon	8h. 34m. P.M.
15 First Quarter	4h. 43m. A.M.	23 Last Quarter	7h. 23m. P.M.

SUNDAY LESSONS FOR THE MONTH.

DAYS.	MORNING.		EVENING.	
Dec. 2. 1st in Advent	Isaiah	1..Acts 3	Isaiah	2..Heb. 8
9. 2nd in Advent	Isaiah	5..Acts 9	Isaiah	24..James 2
16. 3rd in Advent	Isaiah	25..Acts 16	Isaiah	26..1 Peter 4
23. 4th in Advent	Isaiah	30..Acts 23	Isaiah	32..I John 3
30. 1st aft. Christm	Isaiah	37..Acts 27	Isaiah	38..3 John

DECEMBER.



There are no treasures borne upon the coach—
Piled up and creaking with its Christmas load—
Like those dear boys who now with joy approach
The kind old grandfolk waiting on the road.

DECEMBER is the last month of the year; wherein the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.

In Romulus's year, *December* was the tenth month; whence the name, viz: from *decem*, *ten*: for the Romans began their year in March.

The month of *December* was under the protection of Vesta: Romulus assigned it thirty days: Numa reduced it to twenty-nine; which Julius Cæsar increased to thirty-one.

Under the reign of Commodus, this month was called, by way of flattery, *Amazonius*, in honour of a courtesan, whom that prince passionately loved, and had got painted like an *Amazon*: but it only kept the name during that emporor's life.

At the latter end of this month they had the *Juvenilis ludi*; and the country people kept the feast of the goddess Vacuna in the fields,

having then gathered in their fruits and sown their corn : whence seems to be derived our popular festival called *harvest-home*.

The Florist's Calendar.—Those plants, about whose hardness there is any doubt, should have some mulching of light litter or leaves laid round above their roots : if the latter, cover them lightly with soil, to prevent them being blown about. Preserve hydrangeas, fuschias, salvias, tender roses, ixias, gladioli, and lilia in this manner. Dust over the beds and patches of Hardy Annuals with quick lime soot, and wood-ashes in a dry state : slugs are apt to be very destructive to them in mild weather. As most of the deciduous trees will now have shed their leaves, sweep thoroughly the whole of the lawns, well rake the borders over, and keep the grass and gravel constantly well rolled ; trench up all vacant beds, and leave them rough to become well frosted : do not neglect former directions with regard to the store pots of bedding plants : the next six weeks is a critical time for them ; after that time potting off will re-commence.

The Kitchen Garden.—Plant potatoe onions in deep drills in a light, rich soil, about one foot apart, any time during this month when the ground is dry. Put the manure which is to form your future hot-beds into a course of preparation, if you intend to begin your work early in Spring. Keep all Winter crops free from dead leaves, by gathering them often, and digging them in when preparing any ground. If not previously done, mulch with dung the roots of vines, peaches, and apricots, to protect them, as intense frost often injures their roots, to the loss of a crop the next season, besides causing weakly and sickly developments.

And now, as merry Christmas time draws near,

And tired Nature rests herself awhile ;—

At once put by thy implements of toil,

And rest from labour, 'till a new-born year

Upon Time's golden dial doth appear.—G. T. T.

TRUTHS AND TREASURES.

WINTER ETHICS.

With haggard face, blear eyes, and
locks of gray,
With gait uneven, and of uncouth
form,
Winter, the cheerless, passes on his way
To rouse the Furies and awake the
storm.

Disease and Crime upon his steps attend
Gaunt, pale-faced Poverty attracts
his hate,
And points the shaft with which their
ancient friend,
Relentless Death, upon their victims
wait.

Where on the bleak and unprolific moor
A wretched hovel, rude and roofless,
stands,
An aged labourer, feeble, sick and poor,
Attempts in vain to warm his palsied
hands.

In Summer days his stipend was so
scant
That from his store no thrifty care
could save;
When Autumn came, he struggled
against Want,
To take, at Winter's hand, a pauper's
grave!

Within a chamber, clean but poorly clad
A widowed mother watches by her
boy—
Her only worldly solace. It is sad
To lose, for lack of means, her trea-
sured joy.

And there, upon a hard unyielding bed
A weary maiden tries in vain to rest;
To ease the throbbing of an aching
head,
And soothe a life by penury oppress.

The glassy eye her miseries bespeak;
Her ill-paid labour leads to certain
doom:

The nervous chill, the cough, the hectic
cheek,
Foretell her mournful fate—an early
tomb.

A younger sister, meanly clothed and
fed,
Flies from the dreary wretchedness
of home;
Leaves the strait path, and wanders
on instead
Down the broad way—a living curse,
to roam.

She fancies thus to stave off misery;
Calls poison nectar served in plea-
sure's bowl;
Then with a smooth-tongued tempter
doth agree
To sell her charms, and peril her poor
soul.

A scholar lived in yonder cottage
—There,
Where mighty Genius struggled
against Fate,
Now lies a mangled victim of despair!
Death came too soon, and treach'rous
fame too late.

And thus,—wherever sickness hath
abode;
Where health grows pale, beneath
the frown of Care;
Where Indigence bows down, with
crushing load;—
The cheerless Winter's ever present
there.

And yet there is a mightier power than
he,
Which can destroy this direful in-
fluence;
She stands beside the couch of poverty
To soothe and aid; her name—Bene-
volence.

Who will not serve this kind and gent'
queen?
The sick to cheer; the needy poo-
to bless;
To spread a curtain o'er each mournful
scene;
And change stern sorrow into har-
piness;

Be not, one moment, Mammon's ca-
tious slave,
Nor let didactic rules good feeling
smother;
Oh love the precepts the Great Teache-
gave,
And fervently be kind to one another
G. T. Thomason.

It was the opinion of the ancients th-
Echo was a maiden who had pined awa-
for love, till nothing but her voice wa
left.

The best means to learn our faults is t-
tell others of theirs; they will be to-
proud to be alone in their defects, an-
will seek them in us, and reveal then
to us.

Nature preaches cheerfulness in he-
saddest mood; she covers even forgotten
graves with flowers.

LONDON CHRISTMAS FORTY YEARS AGO.

The out-door aspects of London enjoyment at Christmas were not unobserved by me. Honestly to speak, it was a dismal spectacle. In every broad thoroughfare, and in every close alley there was drunkenness abroad—not shame faced drunkenness creeping in maudlin helplessness to its home by the side of the scolding wife, but rampant, insolent, outrageous drunkenness. No decent woman, even in broad daylight, could at the holiday seasons dare to walk alone in the Strand or Pall Mall, much less in the regions into which flowed all the filth of the adjacent Seven Dials. More pitiable than the blackguardism that swarmed in the streets was the listless idleness that loitered before the shop-windows, or crowded round the barrel-organ and the monkey, or rendered the *cul-de-sac* impervious to its occupiers, for there the acrobat had spread his carpet. Throngs of mechanics who had risen on “boxing-day” dedicating themselves to unlimited pleasure, were weary of the sweet do-nothing before the dinner-hour, and the weariness had its natural termination in the tap-room. No blithe-looking father in his Sunday coat, and happy mother in her smartest bonnet, each with a child asking eager questions amidst unwonted sights, could then be observed entering the old-fashioned gateway of the British Museum, the sturdy Briton proudly feeling that the place was his own, and that he had a right of entrance. During the holiday weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, the doors of the British Museum were rigidly closed against the intrusive public. There was then no National Gallery, no museum at South Kensington, and if there had been, no admission would have been found, at the time before legislators dreamed that some few of the working population might, perchance, be tempted from low gratifications into the higher enjoyments of taste, for which, as we have now learnt, the English are not by nature disqualified. For those who would not have begrudged a few shillings for some public amusement of a rational nature, there were no Zoological Gardens. It is true that Exeter Change still exhibited its great elephant, and that the lions in the Tower might be seen for a shilling. So might other wonders in the Tower, but always a shilling for every department of wonders. The doors of St. Paul’s and of Westminster Abbey were never open without a fee, except during the hours of Divine service. A working man with his wife and boy could have kept his household for a week at the cost of experimenting in the Whispering Gallery, and ascending the dark stairs of the dome; or gazing upon the coronation

chair, and the waxen effigy of Queen Elizabeth’s maid of honour who died from pricking her finger. There were no cheap trains to Kew Gardens or Hampton Court which places were comparatively unknown to the bulk of the population: in a word, there was nothing whatever of public enjoyment of an improving nature to be found in our hard working hive when the workers had their rare holiday. So, almost as a matter of necessity, boxing day could be scarcely got through without the gin-shop in its primitive dirt, for the gin-palace was not as yet. When night came, the pit and gallery of the few theatres were crowded, after such a fight at their entrances as the caricaturist depicted. Musical performances for the multitude there were none; for the popular taste for any higher music than a jig had not yet been developed, and there was no Exeter Hall. The choruses in the streets of jolly good fellows made night hideous, and when the din was overpast, the waits, horribly out of harmony, were almost as bitter enemies to sleep as the rattle of the watchman and the screech of the virago that he was dragging to durance vile. Such was the London Christmas forty years ago.—*Knight’s Passages of a Working Life.*

JELLIES.

A very small quantity of gum-dragon will make a pint of very stiff, full-bodied jelly, when dissolved in water. This preparation strengthens the consistence of savoury jellies (when added to them over boiling water, and mixed together in a liquid state), and is a great improvement to meat pies.

Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim; the flavour is impaired as we drink deeper; and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close, and injured and injurer will pass away. As our journey is so short, should we not make ourselves pleasant companions on the road. Let the preceding truths—some old and familiar, some new and less important; but all, we hope, valuable—be placed in your mental storehouse among the Treasures best worth preserving, and the journey of life will be made all the pleasanter.

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

BLOOMSBURY, MIDDLESEX.—Corner of Portland Road.

BOW, MIDDLESEX.—Fairfield Road, Bow Road.

BROMPTON.—3, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea.

CITY OF LONDON.—Sheriff's Court, Guildhall.

CLERKENWELL, MIDDLESEX.—83, Duncan Terrace, Islington.

LAMBETH, SURREY.—Camberwell New Road.

MARYLEBONE, MIDDLESEX.—179, Marylebone Road.

SHOREDITCH, MIDDLESEX.—2, Sarah Place, Old Street Road.

SOUTHWARK, SURREY.—Swan Street, Southwark.

WESTMINSTER, MIDDLESEX.—82 St. Martin's Lane.

WHITECHAPEL, MIDDLESEX.—Great Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields,

The Clerks' Offices are open from 10 till 4.

On Entering Plaint, when the demand does not exceed £1—10d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 10d. (In Plaints for recovery or Possession of Tenements, the poundage to be estimated on the weekly, monthly or yearly rent of Tenement.)

Judgment by Consent, when the demand does not exceed £1—1s; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s.

Every Hearing, with or without Jury, when the demand does not exceed £1—2s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 2s.

Judgment by Default, when the demand does not exceed £1—1s.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s.

Summons for Commitment, when the amount of the original demand remaining due shall not exceed £1—3d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 3d.

Hearing of Summons for Commitment, when the amount of the original demand remaining due shall not exceed £1—6d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 6d.

Warrant of Execution, or Commitment, or to Recover Possession, when the amount for which the Warrant issues shall not exceed £1—1s. 6d.; and every additional £1, or less amount, 1s. 6d. (Warrants for Recovery of Possession of Tenements, to be charged on the weekly, monthly quarterly, or yearly rent of Tenement.)

If the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim, so as to reduce the scale of costs, the Plaintiff to pay the difference, unless the reduction be caused by a set-off.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post), are charged,
Not exceeding half an ounce ... 1d.
One ounce..... 2d.

and so on, at the rate of 1d. for every additional half-ounce or fraction of same; and double such amounts if not prepaid.

Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery. If coin be inclosed in a letter, the letter will be charged double the fee of a Registered Letter.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR THE EVENING MAILS.—The Receiving-houses close at 5 30 P.M.; but letters are received for the evening's dispatch until 6 P.M., if an extra penny stamp is affixed. The Chief District Offices receive letters until 6 P.M., and until $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 P.M. by affixing an additional penny stamp; at the Branch Offices before 6, or with an additional stamp before $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 P.M. At the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand until 6 free; and until 7 by paying 1d. extra; and from 7 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 by paying 6d. extra.

Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the Receiving Houses before 4-45 P.M., the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post Office before 6 P.M., or till 7 30 with a fee of 1d. each; except newspapers for foreign parts, which must be posted at the General Post Office and Branch Offices before 6 P.M., and at the Receiving Houses before 5 P.M.

Within the Town limits there are eleven deliveries daily; the first or general despatch is made from St. Martin's-le-Grand at about 7.30 A.M., and the delivery is generally completed throughout London by 9. The last despatch is made at 7 P.M., and all letters for this delivery should bear the district initials to ensure delivery.

MORNING MAILS must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 9 p.m. the previous evening, and at the Chief District Offices until 7-15 A.M.; and at Lombard Street and the Chief Office until $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 A.M. Newspapers must be posted at the Receiving Houses before 9 P.M. the previous evening; and at the Chief District Offices before 6-45 A.M.; and at Chief Office only on payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ d each, up to 7-45 A.M.

THE BOOK POST.—A book, unstamped newspaper, (or stamped newspaper more than fifteen days old,) or any number of books or printed letters from one Post Town to another within the United Kingdom, in a cover open at the ends,

not exceeding two feet in length, and not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 2d.; exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 4d.; exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6d.; and so on, 2d. being charged for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or any less weight. A Book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed letters and printed matter of every kind); but no written letter is allowed in any case.

NEWSPAPERS.—Stamped Newspapers from one Post Town to another within the United Kingdom, free, provided that they are posted within fifteen days of publication.

MONEY ORDERS are granted and paid at every Post Town in the United Kingdom:—3d. for sums not exceeding £2; and 6d. not exceeding £5; not exceeding £7, 9d., and £10, 1s.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS are now open at certain of the Money Order Offices, during the usual business hours for money orders. Sums may be deposited from one shilling upwards, and the total sum deposited in any year may not exceed £30, or £150 in all. Interest is allowed yearly at the rate of £2 10s. per cent. per annum on every complete £1 deposited. A book is provided for entering all deposits, and the same will be acknowledged from the Head Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, within ten days from the day of deposit. No expenses are incurred in opening an account or withdrawing money.

PATTERN POST.—Between England and France.—1st. The Pattern must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, medicines, keys, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, whether a money value or other, apart from its mere use as a Pattern. 2nd. The Patterns must bear only the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturers or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles. 3rd. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with string. 4th. Articles such as the following are prohibited:—Metal boxes, porcelain and china, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, acids of all kinds, &c.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS.

Agar-town	NW	Drury-lane	WC	Park lane	W
Albany-road	S	Dulwich	S	Parliament-street	SW
Aldersgate-street	EC	Eastcheap	EC	Peckham	SE
Aldgate	E	East Smithfield	E	Piccadilly	W
Auction Mart	EC	Edgware-road	W	Pimlico	SW
Bagnigge Well's-road	WC	Euston-square	NW	Poplar	E
Baker-street	W	Farringdon-street	EC	Portland-place	W
Balls-pond	N	Fenchurch-street	EC	Queenhithe	EC
Bank, The	EC	Finsbury	EC	Ratcliffe	E
Bankside	SE	Fleet-street	EC	Regent's-park	NW
Barbican	EC	Fulham	SW	Rotherhithe	SE
Barnsbury	N	Gordon-square	WC	Russell square	WC
Basinghall-street	EC	Gray's Inn-lane & rd.	WC	St. Giles's	WC
Battersea	SW	Greenwich	SE	St. James-street	SW
Bayswater	W	Grosvenor-square	W	St. John's Wood	NW
Bedford-square	WC	Guildhall	EC	St. Katherine's Docks	E
Belgravia	SW	Hackney	NE	St. Luke's	EC
Bermondsey	SE	Hampstead	NW	St. Martin's-le-Grand	EC
Bevis Marks	EC	Haymarket	SW	St. Martin's-lane	WC
Billingsgate	EC	Highbury	N	St. Mary Axe	EC
Billiter-street	EC	Highgate	N	St. Paul's	EC
Billiter-square	EC	High Holborn	WC	Shadwell	E
Bishopsgate-street	EC	Holborn-hill	EC	Shoreditch	NE
Blackheath	SE	Holloway	N	Shorter's-court	EC
Blackfriars	EC	Homerton	NE	Smithfield	EC
Blackfriar's-road	S	Horsleydown	SE	Soho	W
Blackwall	E	Houndsditch	NE	Somer's-town	NW
Bloomsbury	WC	Hoxton	N	Southwark	SE
Bond-street	W	Islington	N	Spa-road	SE
Borough	SE	Kennington	S	Stangate	S
Bow	E	Kensington	W	Stepney	E
Bread-street	EC	Kentish-town	NW	Stockwell	S
Brixton	S	King's-cross	N	Stoke Newington	N
Brompton	SW	Kingsland-road	NE	Strand	WC
Bucklersbury	EC	Knightsbridge	SW	Tavistock-square	WC
Bunhill-row	EC	Lambeth	S	Thames-street	EC
Camberwell	S	Leather-lane	EC	Thames Bank	SW
Camden-town	NW	Leicester-square	WC	Throgmorton-street	EC
Cannon-street	EC	Limehouse	E	Tottenham-court-rd	W
Chancery-lane	WC	Lincoln's Inn	WC	Tower	EC
Charing-cross	WC	Lisson grove	NW	Tower-hill	E
Cheapside	EC	Liverpool-road	N	Trinity-square	EC
Chelsea	SW	London Docks	E	Vauxhall	S
Chiswell-street	EC	Lothbury	EC	Victoria Docks	E
City-road	EC	Mark-lane	EC	Victoria Park	NE
Clapham	S	Mile End-road	E	Victoria-street	EC
Clapton	NE	Millbank	SW	Wallbrook	EC
Clerkenwell	EC	Mincing-lane	EC	Walworth	S
Coleman-street	EC	Minorities	E	Wandsworth	SW
Commercial Docks	SE	Moorgate-street	EC	Wapping	E
" road	E	Newington Causeway	SE	Waterloo-place	SW
Coppice-row	EC	Newgate-street	EC	Waterloo-road	S
Copthall-court	EC	New Cross	SE	Wellclose-square	E
Cornhill	EC	New North-road	N	Westbourne-terrace	W
Covent Garden	WC	New-road	NW	Westminster	SW
Cripplegate	EC	New Oxford street	WC	" road	S
Crutched Friars	EC	Old Broad-street	EC	Whitechapel	E
Denmark-hill	S	Old Kent-road	SE	Whitehall	SW
Deptford	SE	Oxford-street	W	Wimpole-street	W
Dockhead	SE	Pall Mall	SW		

LONDON BANKERS.

- Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited)
 35, Nicholas-lane
 Albion Bank, 16 West Smithfield, and
 12, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan
 Cattle Market, Islington
 Alliance Bank, 5, Lothbury, and 255,
 High-street, Borough
 Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street
 Bank of British North America, 7, St.
 Helen's-place
 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street,
 City
 Bank of England, Threadneedle-street
 and Burlington-gardens
 Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan,
 New Bank-bldgs., Lothbury
 Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle st.
 and 450, West Strand
 Bank of New South Wales, 37, Can-
 non-street
 Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle-st.
 Barclay and Co, 54, Lombard-street
 Barnett and Co, 62, Lombard-st.
 Biddulph and Co., 43, Charing Cross
 Biggerstaff, 63, West Smithfield; and
 6, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan
 Cattle Market, Islington
 Bosanquet and Co, 73, Lombard-st
 Brooks and Co. 81, Lombard-street
 Brown, Janson and Co, 32, Abchurch-
 lane
 Call and Co, 25, Old Bond-st
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and
 China, 20, Threadneedle-street
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,
 London & China, 52, Threadneedle-st
 Child and Co, 1, Fleet-street
 City Bank, Threadneedle-street, and 34,
 Old Bond-street
 Colonial, 13, Bishopsgate-st. Within
 Commercial Bank of India, 64, Moor-
 gate-street
 Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
 33, Cornhill
 Consolidated Bank (Limited) 7, Fen-
 church-street
 Coutts and Co, 59, Strand
 Cunliffe and Co, 24, Lombard-st
 Cunliffe, Son, & Co, 24, Bucklersbury
 Dimsdale and Co, 50, Cornhill
 Drummond, 49, Charing-cross
 East London Bank, 52, Cornhill; 31,
 High-street, Shoreditch; 97, High-
 st. Whitechapel; and 26, Tooley-st.
 English Joint Stock, 60 Gracechurch-st
 English & Swedish Bank, 13, St. He-
 len's-place
 English, Scottish, and Australian Char-
 tered Bank, 73, Cornhill
 European Bank, 83, King William-st.
 Fuller and Co, 77, Lombard-street
 Glyn and Co, 67, Lombard-street
 Goslings and Co, 19, Fleet-street
 Herries and Co, 16, St. James's-st
 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, and
 2, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan
 Cattle Market, Islington
 Hoare's, 37, Fleet-street
 Hopkinson and Co, 3, Regent-street
 Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury, & West-
 minster-chambers, Victoria-street
 Imperial Ottoman Bank, 4, Bank-
 buildings, Lothbury
 Ionian, 6, Great Winchester-street
 Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, and
 11, Bank-buildings, Metropolitan
 Cattle-market
 London Chartered Bank of Australia,
 17, Cannon-st
 London and County Banking Company,
 21, Lombard-street; Albert Gate,
 Knightsbridge; 6, Berkeley-place;
 Edgware-road; 441, Oxford-street;
 252, High-street, Borough; 21, Han-
 over-square; High-street, Kensington;
 19, High-street, Islington; 187,
 High-street, Shoreditch; Henrietta-
 street, Covent-garden; Westbourne-
 grove, Bayswater; 216, Westminster
 Bridge-road; Providence-pl., Lime-
 house; Amherst-road, East Hack-
 ney; 3, Victoria-st., Westminster;
 324, High Holborn; High-st. New-
 ington, and 193, Caledonian-road
 London Joint Stock, 5, Princes-street,
 Bank, and 69, Pall Mall
 London & Westminster, 41, Lothbury-
 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Hol-
 born; 3, Wellington-street, Borough,
 87, High-st. Whitechapel; 4, Strat-
 ford-place, Oxford-street; 91, West-
 minster Bridge rd.; and 217, Strand
 Martin and Co, 63, Lombard-st
 Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 74,
 Cornhill, and 86, Oxford-street.

LONDON BANKERS—CONTINUED.

National Bank, 13, Old Broad-street,
4, Arabella-row, Pimlico; 189, High-
street, Camden-town; 47, Charing-
cross; 23, Old Cavendish-st, Oxford-
street; and 19, Gloucester-gardens,
Bishops'-road, Bayswater
National Provincial, 112, Bishopsgate
New Zealand Bank, 38, New Broad-st,
Olding, Osborne & Co., Clement's-lane
Oriental Bank Corporation, South Sea
House, Threadneedle-street
Praeds and Co, 189, Fleet-street
Prescott and Co, 62, Threadneedle-st
Price and Co. 3, King William-street
Provincial of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-
street
Puget and Co, St. Paul's-churchyard
Ransom and Co, 1, Pall Mall East
Robarts and Co., 15, Lombard-st
Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank (Li-
mited) 80, King William-street, City
Scott and Co. 1, Cavendish-square

Smith and Co, 1, Lombard-st
Smith, Elder and Co., 45, Pall Mall
South Australian, 54, Old Broad street
Shank, J., 4, Bank-buildings, Metro-
politan Cattle-market
Standard Bank of British South Africa,
90, Cannon-street
Stevenson and Co, 20, Lombard-street
Stride, J. and W. S., 41, West Smith-
field, and 8, Bank-buildings, Metro-
politan Cattle Market, Islington
Twining and Co., 215, Strand
Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad
Street
Union Bank of Ireland, (Limited) 52,
Moorgate-street
Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-st.
Bank; 14, Argyll-place; 4, Pall Mall
East; and 13, Fleet-street
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere and Co.
20, Birchin Lane
Willis, and Co, 76, Lombard-street

TRANSFER DAYS AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

3 per Cent. Consols	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 1854 ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
New 2½ per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
New 5 per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto

Dividends on the above are due January 5, and July 5; and payable four
or five days after, from 11 until half-past 2 o'clock.

3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Annuities for terms of years ..	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Annuities for 30 years from April 5, 1855	Ditto Ditto Ditto
Bank Stock	Ditto Ditto Ditto

Dividends due April 5, October 10, and payable as above. Private days—
Monday until 3, and Saturday until 1.

India Stock (Div. 10½ per cent.) ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
India 5 per Cent.	Ditto Ditto Ditto

Dividends due January 5 and July 5.

India 4 per Cent, Transfer Loan Stock	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs. and Friday,
Dividends due 25th April and 25th October.	

India Bonds (Div. 4 per Cent.) ..	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday
Dividends due, March 31 and September 30.	

ARMY AGENTS.

Addison and Co., 33, Pall Mall
 Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 26, Duke-street, Westminster
 Birnie, J. R., 50 Bury-street, St. James Borough, Sir Edward R., Bt., Armit and Co. Leinster-street, Dublin
 Boss, Albert and Co., 22, Maddox-street
 Cane, Richard, and Sons, Dawson-street Dublin
 Clack, Henry Tucker, 50, Leicester-square
 Clarkson, Wm. Geering, 50, Strand
 Codd & Co., 35, Craven-street
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross
 Downes and Son, 26, King William-st, Charing Cross
 Goody and Sons, 40, Pall Mall
 Gorer, Lewis, 4, New-road, Commercial road, East
 Hopkinson, and Co., 33, Regent-street
 Hunt, Charles, 44, Leicester-square
 Kirkland, Sir John, 17, Whitehall-place
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's
 Looker, William Robert, and Co., 12, Pall Mall, East
 McGrigor, Sir C. R., Bart., and Co., 17, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 Maynard, Harris, & Grice, 126, Leaden-hall-street
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-street, Strand

Richardson and Co., 23, Cornhill, and 13, Pall Mall
 Riddell, W., 12, Crosby Hall-chambers
 Ridgway & Son, 40, Leicester-square
 Sandell, J. C. 2, Warwick-street, Charing-cross
 Saunders, Otley, and Co., 9, Waterloo place
 Scarborough, John Royston, 6, 29, and 30, Crosby Hall Chambers, and 1, Crosby-square
 Suter and Alexander, 32, Cheapside
 Tear, L. W. (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton Garden
 Thacker and Co., Newgate-street
 Tuill, Antoine, 48, Duke-street, St. James's
 Wilson, Robert, 33, St. James's-square

—
General Agent for the Recruiting Service.

Sir J. Kirkland and Co., 17, Whitehall-place, S. W.

—
East India Army Agents.

Barber, James, and Co., 136, Leaden-hall-street
 Grindlay and Co., 3, Crosby-square, and 55, Parliament-street, S.W.
 Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, 4, White Lion Court, and 45, Pall Mall

NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 33, Abchurch-lane
 Burnett and Co., 17, Surrey-street, Strand
 Case and Loudonsack, 1, James-street, Adelphi
 Chard, William and Edwd., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand
 Gurden J. & Co., 6, Fenchurch-street-buildings
 Hallett, Ommannay, and Co., 14, Great George Street, Westminster

O'Bryne, Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace
 Pike, Frederick, 44, Charing Cross
 Saunders, Otley, & Co. 9, Waterloo-pl.
 Stillwell, J. G. and T., 22, Arundel-street, Strand
 Tear, L. W. (*for R. Marines*) 44, Hatton Garden
 Tory and Hildreth, 44, Norfolk-street, Strand
 Vernon, Henry Charles, 6, New-inn, Strand
 Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing Cross

STAMP DUTIES.

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Draft, or Order for the Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any Sum of money:—

Not exceeding	..	..	..	..	..	..	£5	..	0	0	1
Exceeding	£5	and not exceeding	..	..	..	..	10	..	0	0	2
—	10	—	..	..	..	..	25	..	0	0	3
—	25	—	..	..	..	..	50	..	0	0	6
—	50	—	..	..	..	..	75	..	0	0	9
—	75	—	..	..	..	..	100	..	0	1	0
—	100	—	..	..	..	..	200	..	0	2	0
—	200	—	..	..	..	..	300	..	0	3	0
—	300	—	..	..	..	..	400	..	0	4	0
—	400	—	..	..	..	..	500	..	0	5	0
—	500	—	..	..	..	..	750	..	0	7	6
—	750	—	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	0	10	0
—	1,000	—	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	0	15	0
—	1,500	—	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	1	0	0
—	2,000	—	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	1	10	0
—	3,000	—	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	2	0	0

£4,000 and upwards, *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per £1,000.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom. If drawn singly or otherwise than in a Set of Three or more, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall

Not exceed	..	..	..	..	..	..	£25	..	0	0	1
Exceeding	£25	and not exceeding	..	..	..	..	50	..	0	0	2
—	50	—	..	..	..	..	75	..	0	0	3
—	75	—	..	..	..	..	100	..	0	0	4
—	100	—	..	..	..	..	220	..	0	0	8
—	200	—	..	..	..	..	300	..	0	1	0
—	300	—	..	..	..	..	400	..	0	1	4
—	400	—	..	..	..	..	500	..	0	1	8
—	500	—	..	..	..	..	750	..	0	2	
—	750	—	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	0	3	4
—	1,000	—	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	0	5	0
—	1,500	—	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	0	6	8
—	2,000	—	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	0	10	0
—	3,000	—	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	0	13	4

Exceeding £4,000, for every £1,000 or fraction, 3s. 4d.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable within the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, the same Duty as on an Inland Bill.

Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom, but endorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on a Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Duty on **FOREIGN BILLS** drawn out of the United Kingdom to be denoted by adhesive stamps.

PROMISSORY NOTE for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of Money :—

Not exceeding	£5 ..	£0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding.. .. .	10 ..	0 0 2
— 10	25 ..	0 0 3
— 25	50 ..	0 0 6
— 50	75 ..	0 0 9
— 75	100 ..	0 1 0

PROMISSORY NOTE for the Payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any Sum of Money :—

Exceeding £100 and not exceeding	200 ..	0 2 0
— 200	300 ..	0 3 0
— 300	400 ..	0 4 0
— 400	500 ..	0 5 0
— 500	750 ..	0 7 0
— 750	1,000 ..	0 10 0
— 1,000	1,500 ..	0 15 0
— 1,500	2,000 ..	1 0 0
— 2,000	3,000 ..	1 10 0
— 3,000	4,000 ..	2 0 0

£4,000 and upwards, 10s. per £1,000.

APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES :

Without Premium	0 2 6
Under £30	1 0 0
For 30 and under £50	2 0 0
50 .. 100	3 0 0
100 .. 200	6 0 0
200 .. 300	12 0 0
300 .. 400	20 0 0
Counterpart on Premium	0 5 0
Attorneys' Clerks	80 0 0

Contracts to serve as artificers, servants, clerks, mechanics, or labourers, in the British Colonies, are exempted from stamp duty.

RECEIPTS, for £2 and upwards 0 0 1

N.B.—Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.]

CHARTER PARTY 0 5 0

Charter Parties may be stamped within 14 days after they are executed, and upon payment of a penalty of £10 within one calendar month after they are executed.

AGREEMENT, value £5 and upwards	£0	0	6
Ditto, to let a furnished house for less than a year, and rent above £25	0	2	6
To give in evidence any number of letters on the same subject, it is sufficient if one be stamped with 1s.			
AGREEMENT for a LEASE, or containing the terms upon which any premises are held, for a term not exceeding 7 years, the same duty as on a Lease.			
The Penalty on stamping an Agreement of 6d. duty, the subject matter of which is under 20l., after the 14 days allowed by the Act, is 20s. 23 Vic., c. 15.			
Above £20 after 14 days, £10.			

APPRAISEMENTS:

Any sum not exceeding	£50	0	2	6
Above 50l. and not exceeding	100	0	5	0
— 100 —	200	0	10	0
— 200 —	500	0	15	0

POLICIES—FIRE, Duty	0	1	0
And for every 100l.	0	1	6

POLICIES—LIFE:

Not exceeding £500, for every £50 and for any part of £50l	0	0	6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100			
and for any part of £100	0	1	0
Exceeding £1,000, then for every £1,000 and any part of £1,000	0	10	

LEASE or TACK of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at or for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum:

			Term not exceeding 100 Years.		Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where the yearly rent shall not exceed	£5	..	0 3 0	..	0 6 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding	10	..	0 6 0	..	0 12 0
— 10 —	15	..	0 9 0	..	0 18 0
— 15 —	20	..	0 12 0	..	1 4 0
— 20 —	25	..	0 15 0	..	1 10 0
— 25 —	50	..	1 10 0	..	3 0 0
— 50 —	75	..	2 5 0	..	10 0
— 75 —	100	..	3 0 0	..	6 0 0
Same exceeding 100l., then for every 50l., and					
also for any fractional part of 50l.					
		..	1 10 0	..	3 0 0

LICENSE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such Licence if granted in Court:

such Licence is granted in Court :				
Where the clear yearly Value of the Estate to be demised shall be expressed in such Licence and shall not exceed £75	} The same Duty on a Lease at a yearly Rent equal to such yearly Value, under the Act of the 13 & 14 Vic. c. 97.			
And in all other Cases				
			0	10 0

BILLS OF LADING	0	0	6
BILLS OF CUSTOMS	0	1	6
CHEQUES	0	0	1

ASSESSED TAXES.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

For every inhabited Dwelling-house, which, with the Household and other Offices, Yards, and Gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the Rent of Twenty Pounds, or upwards, by the year.

Where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in Trade, who shall expose to sale and sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in any Shop or Warehouse, being part of the same Dwelling-house, and in the Front, and on the Ground, or Basement Story thereof;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be occupied by any Person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein, by retail, Beer, Ale, Wine, or other Liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such Liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such Shop or Warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such Dwelling-house shall be a Farm-house, occupied by a Tenant or Farm-servant, and *bona fide* used for the purposes of Husbandry only.

There shall be charged for every such Twenty Shillings of such annual value of any such Dwelling-house, the sum of Sixpence;

And where any such Dwelling-house shall not be occupied or used for any such purpose, and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every Twenty Shillings of such annual value the sum of Ninepence.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

For every male servant of the age of 18 years and upwards	£1	1	0
And for every servant under the age of 18 years:	0	10	6
Under-gardener or under-gamekeeper	0	10	6

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules ..	£3	10	0
And where the same shall be drawn by one horse or mule only	2	0	0
or every carriage with 4 wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by 2 or more ponies or mules, neither exceeding 13 hands in height.. ..	1	15	0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 such pony or mule only	1	0	0
For every carriage with less than 4 wheels, drawn by 2 or more horses or mules	2	0	0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 horse or mule only	0	15	0
And where the same shall be drawn by 1 pony or mule only, not exceeding 13 hands in height	0	10	0
And where any such carriage as aforesaid shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, <i>one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.</i>			
For every carriage with 4 wheels, used by any common carrier for carrying goods, whereby he shall seek a livelihood—where such carriage shall be only occasionally used in conveying passengers for hire, and in such a manner that the Stage Carriage Duty shall not be payable under any licence by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue	2	6	8
And such carriage with less than 4 wheels	1	6	8

Exemptions.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

DUTIES ON HORSES.

For every horse or mule, above 13 hands height, of 4 inches to each hand, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	1	1	0
For every horse and mule exceeding that height	0	10	6
For every pony or mule, not exceeding the height of 13 hands, for riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0	10	6
For every such pony or mule as last mentioned, kept for any other purpose	0	5	3
One horse, used by a farmer for riding or drawing a carriage	0	10	6
One horse, used by any clergyman, dissenting minister, physician, surgeon or apothecary, for riding or drawing a carriage	0	10	6
<i>Exemptions.</i> —Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry			

DUTY ON RACE HORSES.

For every horse, mare, or gelding, which shall be kept or used for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, or kept in training for any of those purposes	3	17	0
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DUTIES OF EXCISE.

Duties on Licences to let Horses for Hire.

Where the person taking out annual licence shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	7	10	0
Not above 2 horses or 2 carriages	12	10	0
Not above 4 horses or 3 carriages	20	0	0
Not above 8 horses or 6 carriages	30	0	0
Above 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20, or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of.. ..	10	0	0
<i>(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)</i>			

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination the same may be	0	12	0
The said duty to be paid by the person keeping any dog, whether the same be his property or not, such person not discovering the owner thereof. Provided always that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than 39 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> for any number of hounds, or 9 <i>l.</i> for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.			

Exemptions.—Shepherds' dogs, and dogs under six months old.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS DUTY.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	2	12	9
Persons not so chargeable	0	13	2

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

From April, 1865, to April, 1866, all incomes of £100 per annum and not exceeding £200 are taxed at the rate of 4*d.* in the pound, after allowing a deduction of £60: for example, a man earning £100 will be rated only at £40; those of £200 and upwards, at 4*d.* in the pound.

GAME LICENSES.

Granted by Commissioners of Inland Revenue for year ending 5th April	3	0	0
After 1st November	2	0	0
For a Gamekeeper assessed as a servant	2	0	0
To Deal in Game	2		

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

[GRATUITOUS EXHIBITIONS.

Bank, daily, except holidays, from 9 till 3, when strangers are at liberty to walk through.

Botanical Gardens, Kew—Daily from 1 till dusk; from 2 on Sundays.

British Museum, Great Russell-street.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from May to August, from 10 to 6; March, April, September, and October, from 10 to 5; November, December, January, and February, from 10 to 4.

Coal Exchange Museum, Lower Thames Street—First Monday in the month, from 12 till 4.

Dulwich Gallery.—[Collection of Pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.] Each weekday, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer; and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets, to be had *gratis* of most of the respectable print-sellers in London.

Deptford and Woolwich Dockyards—Daily.

Greenwich Hospital—Daily, after 12; before that hour, 4d. On all public holidays the Painted Hall is open free, at the usual hour, for the whole of the day.

Guildhall, Cheapside—Daily.

Hampton Court Palace.—Every day except Friday, from 10 till 6. Sunday after 2.

Houses of Parliament—By ticket, obtainable at the Lord Chamberlains Office, under the Victoria Tower, every Saturday from 10 till 4.

India Museum, Whitehall-yard—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; 10 till 4.

Kensington Gardens—Daily.

London Missionary Museum, Blomfield Street, Finsbury.—Daily.

Mint, opposite the Tower of London—Open to parties of more than six, from 11 to 3, by previous application to the Master.

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly. Every day except Friday, from 10 till 4.

National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 10 till 4.

National Portrait Gallery, 29, Great George-street, Westminster—Wednesday and Saturday, 12 till 4; from Easter to Michaelmas open until 5.

Pantheon, Oxford-street—[Collection of Pictures.] Daily.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. Body of the Cathedral open free, but the following fees are charged for admission to the principal parts—Whispering gallery and two outside galleries, 6d. Ball, 1s. 6d. Library, staircase, bell and model room, 6d. Clock, 2d. Vault, 6d.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi—Daily, except Wednesday, by order.

South Kensington Museum—Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday; 10 till 10.

United Service Museum. Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

Westminster Abbey, Palace-yard, Westminster—Daily.

Westminster Hall—Free during the whole day, or any hour at which Parliament or the Law Courts are sitting.

Windsor Castle—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4.

PAYABLE EXHIBITIONS, WITH PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Open at 9; 1s.; Saturday, 2s. 6d.]

Duke of York's Column, St. James's Park, daily, 12 to 3, 6d.]

Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street. Daily at 8.

Monument, Fish-street Hill, 8 to dusk, 3d.

Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent-street, daily, 12 to 5, and 7 to 10, 1s.

Royal Academy, Trafalgar Square, daily, 1s.

Royal Colosseum. Twelve and seven daily. 1s.

Suffolk Street Gallery, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, daily, 1s.

Tower of London, Tower Hill, daily, 9 to 5, 1s.

Tussaud's, Madame, Exhibition, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square, daily, in summer 11 to 10, in winter 11 to dusk, and 7 to 10, 1s.

Water Color Drawing, Pall Mall East, daily, 1s.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, daily, 10 to dusk, 1s., Monday 6d.]

WEATHER TABLE,

FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER, THROUGH ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH
YEAR FOR EVER, BY

DR. HERSCHELL,

With alterations founded on the experience of

DR. ADAM CLARKE.

This Table, and the accompanying remarks, are the results of many years' actual observations, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth. By simple inspection it will show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new, first quarter, full moon, or last quarter, happens,	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER,
Between midnight and 2 in the morning,	Fair	{ Hard frost, unless the wind be S. or W.
Between 2 and 4 A. M.	Cold with frequent showers	{ Snowy and stormy
— 4 and 6, "	Rain	Rain
— 6 and 8, "	Wind and Rain	Stormy
— 8 and 10, "	Changeable	{ Cold rain, if Wind be W. Snow, if E.
— 10 and 12, "	Frequent Showers	Cold and high wind
At 12, M., and 2, P. M.	Very rainy	Snow or rain
Between 2 and 4, "	Changeable	Fair and mild
— 4 and 6, "	Fair	Fair
— 6 and 8, "	Fair, if Wind N. W. } Rainy, if S. or S. W. }	{ Fair and frosty, if the Wind be N. or N. E.
— 8 and 10, "	Ditto	{ Rain or snow if S or S W
— 10 and 12, "	Fair	Ditto Fair and frosty

Observations.—1. The nearer the moon's changes, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from 10 at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring yet in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.



A TABLE OF THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

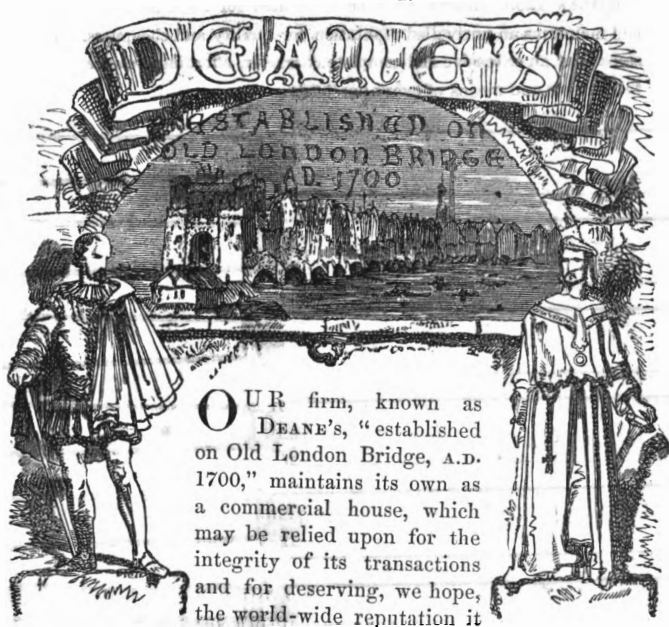
	<i>Began Reigning.</i>	<i>Reign ended.</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
William Conqueror	1066 December 25	1087 September 9	Caen, Normandy
William Rufus....	1087 September 27	1100 August 2	Winchester
Henry I.....	1100 August 5	1135 December 2	Reading
Stephen.....	1135 December 26	1154 October 25	Feversham
Henry II.....	1154 December 19	1189 July 6	Fontevraud
Richard I.....	1189 September 3	1199 April 6	Fontevraud
John.....	1199 March 27	1216 October 19	Worcester
Henry III.....	1216 October 28	1272 November 16	Westminster
Edward I.....	1272 November 16	1307 July 7	Westminster
Edward II.....	1308 July 7	1327 January 13	Gloucester
Edward III.....	1327 January 13	1377 June 21	Westminster
Richard II.....	1377 June 22	1399 September 29	Westminster
Henry IV.....	1399 September 30	1413 March 20	Canterbury
Henry V.....	1413 March 20	1422 August 31	Westminster
Henry VI.....	1422 September	1461 March 2	Windsor
Edward IV.....	1461 March 3	1483 April 9	Windsor
Edward V.....	1483 April 9	1483 June 20	Unknown
Richard III.....	1483 June 20	1485 Aug. 22	Leicester
Henry VII.....	1485 August 22	1509 April 21	Westminster
Henry VIII.....	1509 April 21	1547 January 23	Windsor
Edward VI.....	1547 January 28	1553 July 6	Westminster
Mary.....	1553 July 9	1558 November 17	Westminster
Elizabeth.....	1558 November 17	1603 March 24	Westminster
James I.....	1603 March 24	1625 March 27	Westminster
Charles I.....	1625 March 27	1649 January 30	Windsor
Charles II.....	1649 January 30	1685 February 6	Westminster
James II.....	1685 February 6	1688 December 10	Paris
William and Mary	1689 February 13	1702 March 8	Westminster
Anne.....	1702 March 8	1714 August 1	Westminster
George I.....	1714 August 1	1727 June 11	Hanover
George II.....	1727 June 11	1760 October 25	Westminster
George III.....	1760 October 25	1820 January 29	Windsor
George IV.....	1820 January 29	1830 June 26	Windsor
William IV.....	1830 June 26	1837 June 20	Windsor
Victoria.....	1837 June 20	Whom God preserve.	

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

		AGE. 1866	ACCES- SION.
Great Britain	VICTORIA	47	1837
Austria	Francis Joseph I.	36	1848
Bavaria	Louis II.	21	1864
Belgium	Leopold I.	76	1831
Denmark	Christian IX.	48	1863
France	Napoleon III.	58	1852
Greece	George	21	1863
Hanover	George V., D. of Cumb.	47	1851
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II.	46	1862
Netherlands	William III.	49	1849
Portugal	Louis	28	1861
Prussia	William	69	1861
Rome	Pius IX.	74	1846
Russia	Alexander II.	48	1855
Saxony	John Nepomucene	65	1854
Spain	Isabella II.	36	1833
Sweden	Charles XV.	30	1859
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan	36	1861
Wurtemberg	Charles	43	1864

Deane's Illustrated Almanack.

PART II.



has been our pride to obtain.

The past year has left us a deep cause for sorrow, occasioned by the death of our senior, Mr. JOHN DEANE; but while we deplore his loss, it will excite in us redoubled exertions to maintain and improve that method of conducting the various operations of our business which has raised us to eminence. The following list may be looked upon as an epitome of our "Guide" to Deane's Warehouses and Show-rooms, an enlarged and copiously illustrated edition of which is now in the press, and will shortly be ready for publication.

We respectfully solicit a continuance of your favours.

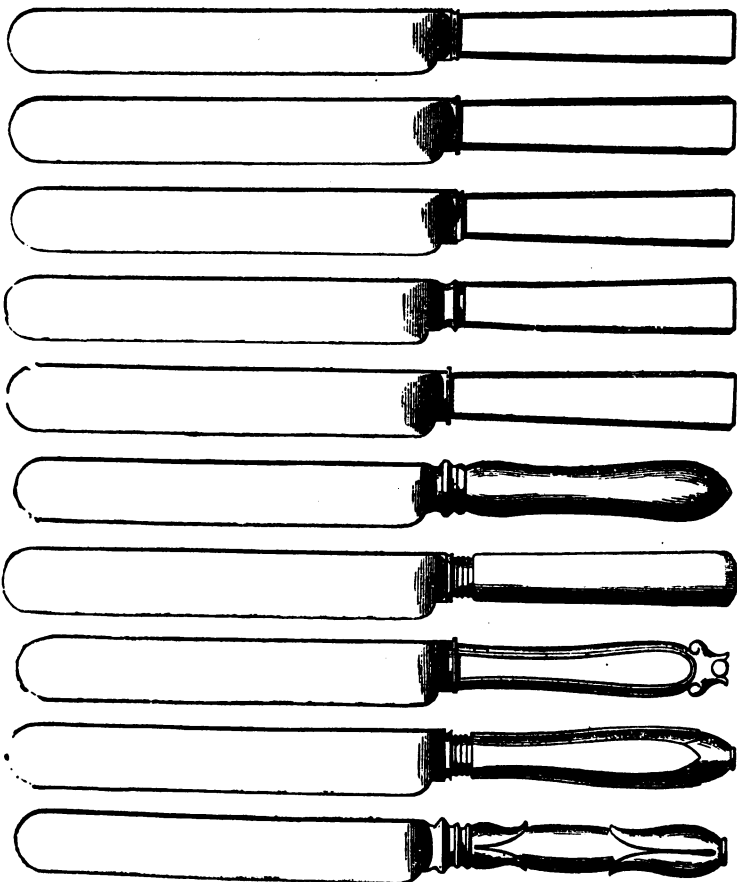
DEANE & CO.

LONDON BRIDGE,
1865.

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CUTLERY.

Deane's Table Cutlery has been celebrated for more than 150 years, and maintains an unrivalled reputation for quality and cheapness. The stock is of an extensive and complete character, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.



Prices of Deane and Co's Cutlery.

DESCRIPTION.	Table.		Dessert.		Carvers.		Game Carvers.	
	per dz.	s. d.	per dz.	s. d.	per pr.	s. d.	per pr.	s. d.
IVORY HANDLED :								
1. Balance Ivory Handled Knives ..	12 6	11 6	5 0					
2. Ditto ditto ..	14 0	12 0	5 0					
3. Ditto ditto ..	16 0	12 0	5 6				5 6	
4. Ditto ditto pinned ..	17 0	13 0	6 0				6 0	
5. Ditto ditto ..	19 0	15 0	6 6				6 6	
6. Ditto ditto pinned ..	20 0	16 0	7 0				7 0	
7. Ditto ditto ..	23 0	18 0	7 6				7 6	
8. Ditto ditto pinned ..	24 0	19 0	8 0				8 0	
9. Ditto ditto ..	25 0	20 0	8 0				8 0	
10. Ditto ditto transparent ..	29 0	23 0	9 0				9 0	
11. Ditto ditto fine ivory ..	33 0	28 0	11 0				11 0	
12. Ditto ditto fancy handle ..	33 0	28 0	11 0				11 0	
13. Ditto ditto silver ferrule ..	33 0	28 0	11 0				11 0	
14. Ditto ditto fancy handle ..	38 0	33 0	13 0				13 0	
15. Ditto ditto silver ferrule ..	42 0	37 0	13 6				13 6	
16. Ditto ditto ..	42 0	37 0	13 6				13 6	
17. Ditto ditto fancy handle ..	48 0	43 0	15 0				15 0	
BONE HANDLED :								
18. Octagon Bone Knives and Forks ..	12 0	10 0	2 6					
19. Pin Bone ditto ..	10 0	8 0	2 6					
20. Ditto ditto ..	12 0	10 0	2 6					
21. Plain Bone ditto ..	16 0	14 0	3 6					
22. Balance Bone ditto ..	19 0	16 0	3 6					
23. Ditto Waterloo ditto ..	19 0	16 0	4 0					
TIPPED HANDLES :								
24. Octagon Tipped Knives and Forks ..	10 0	8 0	2 6					
25. Pin Tipped ditto ..	7 6							
26. Ditto ditto ..	10 0	8 0	2 6					
27. Tipped Rim ditto ..	11 0							
28. Ditto ditto ..	14 0	12 0	3 6					
29. Balance Waterloo ditto ..	19 0	15 0	4 0					
30. Self Tipped ditto ..	21 0	19 0	4 6					
STAG HANDLED :								
Stag Horn Knives and Forks ..	16 0	14 0	4 6					
Small ditto ..	14 0	12 0	3 6					

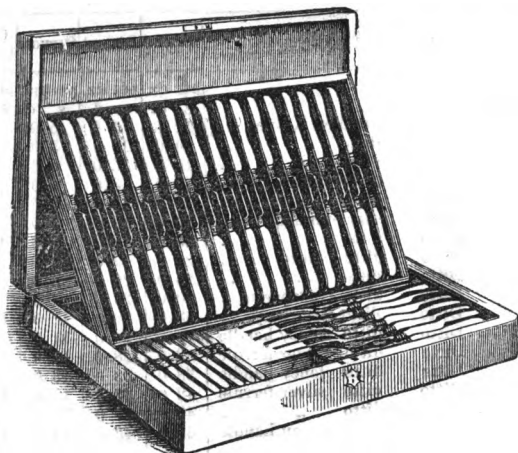


DEANE & Co., AGENTS FOR
J. RODGERS AND SONS' CUTLERY.

Deane and Co. have been, for nearly 70 years, agents for the sale of the distinguished manufactures of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, Cutlers to Her Majesty.

	TABLE KNIVES.	DESSERT KNIVES.	CARVERS.	GAME.	
54	24s.	20s.	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	Ivory Sideboard Carvers, 9s. Stag Joint Carvers, 9 inch, 6s. 6d. 10 inch, 7s. 6d.
97	34s.	29s.	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	
98	36s.	31s.	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	
99	38s.	33s.	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	

MAHOGANY CASES—IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.



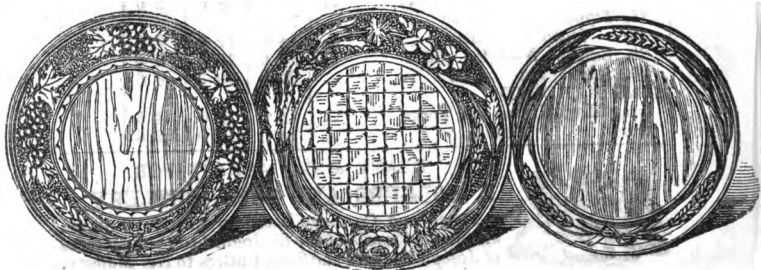
Containing 1 dozen each, Table and Dessert Knives; 1 pair each Joint and Game Carvers and Steel:

Prices, £3 4s. 6d. £3 13s. 6d. £4 8s. 6d.

Containing 2 dozen each, Table and Dessert Knives; 2 pairs Joint Carvers; 1 pair Game Carvers and Steel:

Prices, £5 13s. 0d. £6 2s. 0d. £7 17s. 6d.

BREAD PLATTERS.



15s.

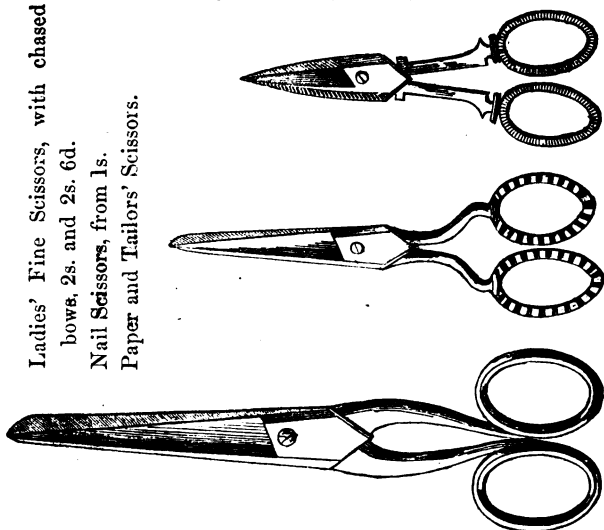
25s.

4s. 6d.

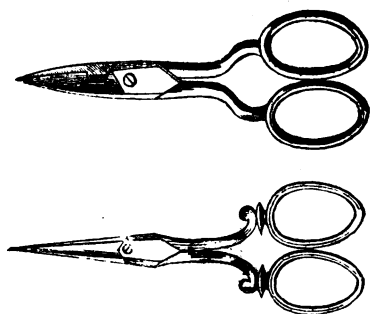
Butter Plates to match the above, from 3s. 6d. each.

Bread Knives, Wood Handles, from	2s. 6d.
„ Ivory ditto, from	5s. 6d.
Butter Knives, Wood Handles, from	3s. 0d.
„ Ivory ditto, from	5s. 0d.

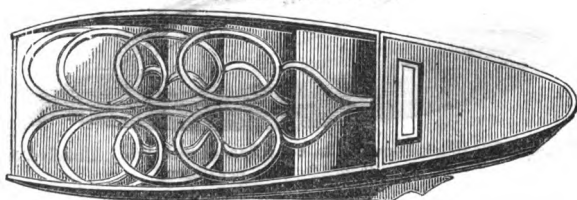
Ladies' Fine Scissors, with chased
bows, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Nail Scissors, from 1s.
Paper and Tailors' Scissors.



Embroidery Scissors, 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Button Hole ditto, 1s. and 1s. 6d.
Cutting out ditto, from 1s
Drapers' Scissors, from 1s.



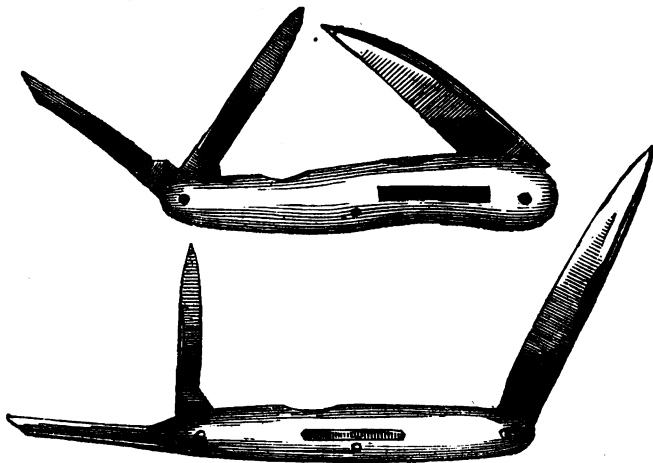
CASES OF SCISSORS.



Containing 3 pairs, from 5s. 6d. | Containing 4 pairs, from 6s. 6d.
Containing 6 pairs, from 16s.

POCKET CUTLERY.

Deane & Co. have an extensive assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives of the best quality and finish.

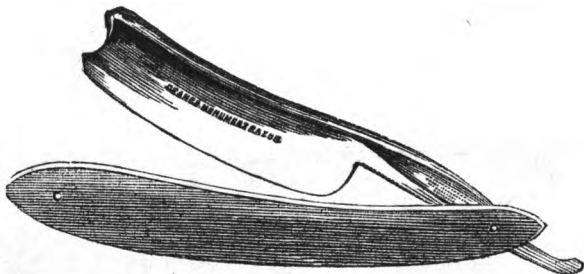


Ladies' Pen Knives in Ivory, Pearl, and Shell Handles, from 6d. each.
 Gentlemen's Pen and Pocket Knives, in Ivory, Stag, Wood, and Buffalo Handles, from 1s. to 5s. 6d:

Boys' Sixpenny Buck-horn Handle Pen and Pocket Knives.

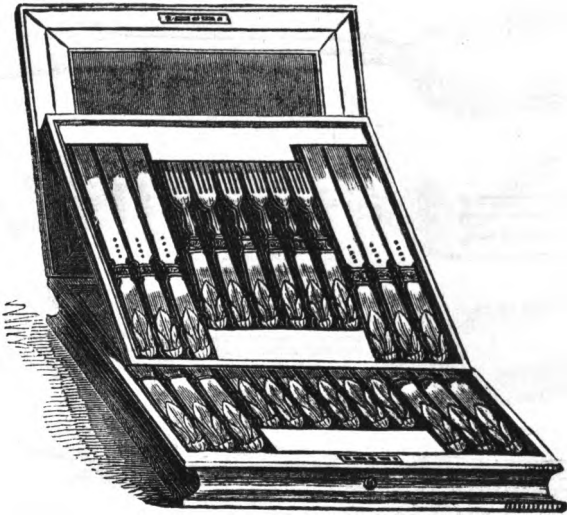
Knives for Sailors. Masticating Knives. Desk and Erasing Knives. Knives for Corn-cutting, &c. Pocket Knives with various instruments attached, suitable for the Farmer, Sportsman, Camp Officer, or the Emigrant.

DEANE'S MONUMENT RAZOR, WARRANTED.

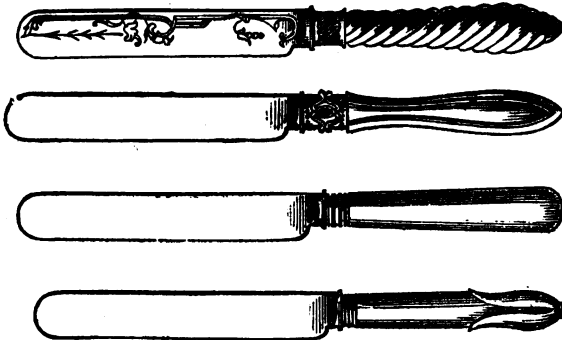


Razors with Black Handles, 2s. 6d. | Razors with Ivory Handles, 3s. 6d.
 Razors from 6s. per dozen.]

PLATED DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.



Mahogany Cases to contain 12 pairs, 9s. to 14s. ; Do. 18 pairs, 15s to 20s.



Plain Ivory Handles, 42s. per doz.	Fine Ivory Carved Handles, 105s.
Fancy Ivory ditto, 55s. "	Plain Pearl Handles .. 70s.
Fine " " 70s. "	Carved " " .. 90s
Fine Ivory, Carved Handles, 84s.	Carved " " .. 120s.
Richly Carved Pearl Handles, 144s. per doz. pairs.	

F 2

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

[Fiddle Pattern.]



[King's Pattern.]



[King's Pattern.]



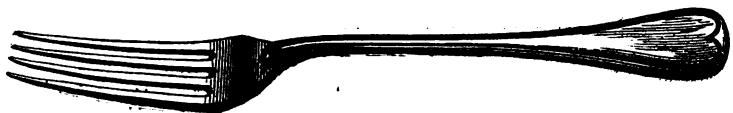
[Lily Pattern.]



[Brunswick Pattern.]



[Reeded Pattern.]



[Straight Thread Pattern.]

PRICES OF ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

DESCRIPTION.	FIDDLE PATTERN.		REED PATTERN.		KING'S PATTERN.		BRUNSWICK AND LILY PATTERNS.	
	Light Plating.	Best Plating.	Light Plating.	Best Plating.	Light Plating.	Best Plating.	Light Plating.	Best Plating.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons ..	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 18 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	2 18 0	3 6 0
12 " Forks ..	1 11 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 16 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 16 0	3 4 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 17 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
12 " Spoons ..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 17 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
12 Tea " ..	0 14 6	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 12 0
4 Salt " ..	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1 Mustard " ..	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 6
6 Eggs " ..	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
2 Gravy " ..	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
1 Sugar " ..	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
1 Caddy " ..	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
4 Sauce Ladies " ..	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
1 Soup " ..	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Bow " ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
1 " Sifter " ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 5 0
1 Butter Knife " ..	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers " ..	0 16 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 10 0
Total ..	10 4 9	12 9 6	14 2 6	17 12 6	16 18 3	20 9 6	17 12 9	20 9 6

O'd articles can be re-plated equal to new by the Electro process.

ELECTRO-PLATED FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.



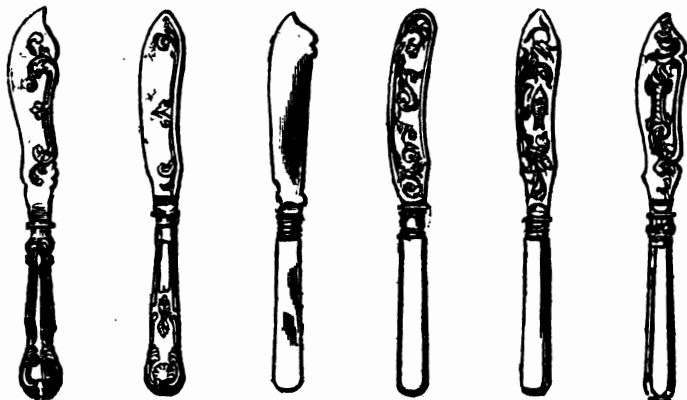
In Case, 32s.

In Case, 32s.

In Case, 36s.

Fish Carvers in Cases, from 16s. to £3 8s. per pair.

Silver ditto ditto, from 84s. to 130s. ditto.



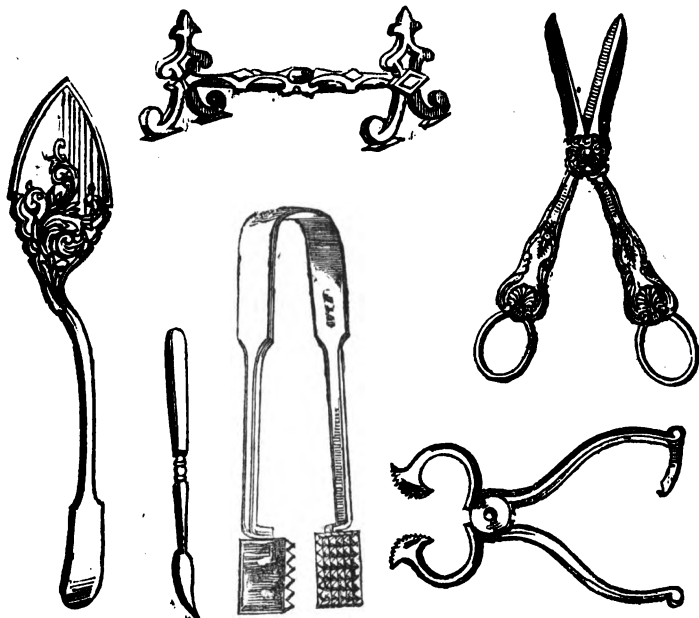
Ivory handles, from 35s. to 90s. per doz.

Plated ditto, 42s. to 70s. „

Pearl do. 90s. to 120s. per doz.

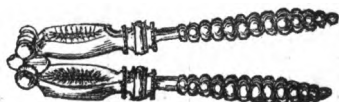
Mahogany Cases for do. 8s. to 18s.

ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES.



Cheese Scoops, 5s, 7s, 10s, 14s each
 Marrow Spoons, 4s & 5s each
 Toddy Ladles, 36s per dozen
 Knife Rests, 3s to 9s per pair
 Butter Knives, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 7s 6d
 Cases of Electro Knife, Fork, and Spoon, 9s, 9s 6d, 18s, 14s, 18s
 Ice Tongs, 9s, 10s 6d
 Ring or Ball Top Corks, 9s 6d per dozen
 Bone Holders, 14s and 16s each
 Asparagus Holders, 18s to 36s per pair.

Melon Carvers, in Case, 30s, 35s per pair
 Crumb Scoops, 16s to 25s
 Grape Scissors, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s, 15s per pair
 Bottle Lables, Engraved, 2s each
 Skewers, any size, 6d per inch
 Fancy Bird Skewers, 3s 6d each
 Best Improved Ring Top Corks, 2s each.
 Engraved ditto, 3s each
 Pickle Forks, 2s 6d each
 Pie Knives, 4s, 5s, 6s each
 Sugar Nippers, 4s 6d per pair



Nutcrackers rom 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each. Nut Peelers 2s. and 3s. each.

SILVER GOODS.

DEANE & Co. supply the following Articles in Sterling Silver, of the best London make:—

Pickle Forks
Butter Knives
Caddy Spoons
Sugar Spoons
Fish Carvers

Spoons and Forks in the following patterns:—

King's
Threaded
Threaded Shell
Fiddle

Sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Cases, for Christening Presents.

DEANEAN PLATE.

The Deanean Plate is manufactured of a Pure White Metal, approaching nearer to the colour, sound, and durability of Silver than any other. If ordinary care is taken in the use of articles manufactured in this composition, instead of becoming duller, and less like silver, they will, year by year, approach nearer to it. This is an economical substitute for electro-plate and silver, being inexpensive in first. It is of the same metal throughout, and will not show any noticeable wear though in constant use for years.

PRICES OF DEANEAN PLATE.

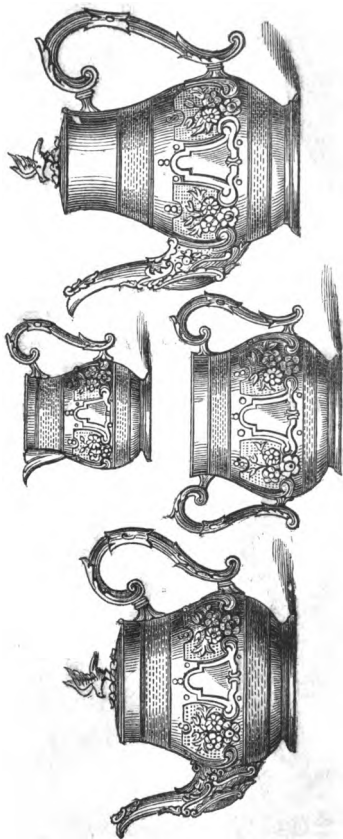
Description.	STRONG.	EXTRA STRONG.	KING'S.	REDEED.	BRUNSWICK.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Spoons, per doz..	12 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	21 0
" Forks " ..	12 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	21 0
Dessert " " ..	8 6	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0
" Spoons " ..	8 6	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0
Tea " " ..	4 6	6 6	9 6	8 6	8 6
Salt " per pair ..		1 0	2 0	1 6	1 6
Mustard " each ..		0 6	1 0	1 0	0 9
Egg " per doz ..		5 0	9 6	8 6	8 6
Sugar " each ..		1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6
Caddy " ..		1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6
Gravy " ..		3 0	6 0	5 6	5 6
Soup Ladles ..		5 0	8 6	7 6	7 6
Sauce " ..		1 6	2 6	2 0	2 0
Sugar Bows ..		1 6	2 6	2 0	2 0
" Sifters ..		2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Butter Knives ..		1 3	2 0	1 6	1 6

PLATE DEPARTMENT.

DEANE AND Co. have collected into this Department some of the choicest specimens of Sheffield, and Electro-Silvered Deanean Plate.

TEA AND COFFEE SET.

No. 7514.



Tea Pot....	£1 18 0	Cream Jug ..	£1 8 0	Coffee Pot	£2 5 0
		Sugar Basin..	1 14 0		

[For a series of New Patterns and Prices, see "Deane's Illustrated Catalogue," to be had on application.]



No. 240. £11 0 0



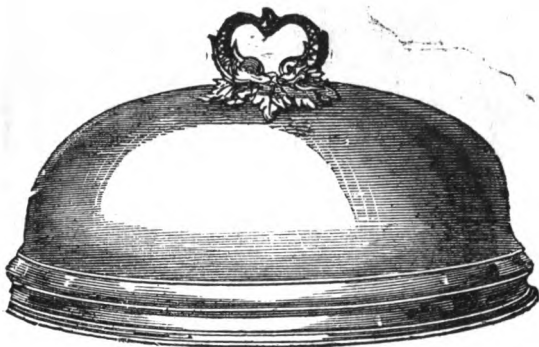
No. 241. £12 0 0



No. 379. £5 15 0



No. 380. £11 0

PLATED DISH COVERS.**No. 567.**

No. 567—1, 20-inch	..	..	..	76s.
„ 1, 18-inch	..	..	..	68s.
„ 2, 14-inch	..	..	..	104s.

No. 895.

No. 895—1, 20-inch	..	..	..	96s.
„ 1, 18-inch	..	..	..	84s.
„ 2, 14-inch	..	..	..	120s.

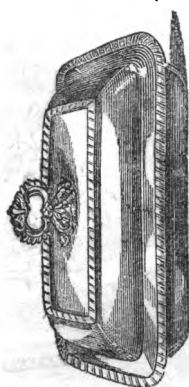
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES.

No. 641.



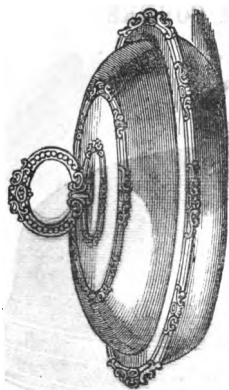
Set 4 Dishes and Covers, £16 16 0

No. 533.



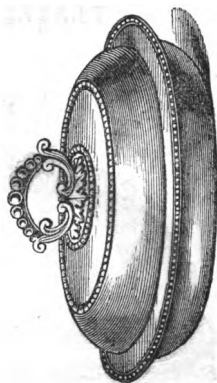
Set 4 Dishes and Covers, £10 0 0
 Warmers for ditto 9 0 0

No. 9. 4.



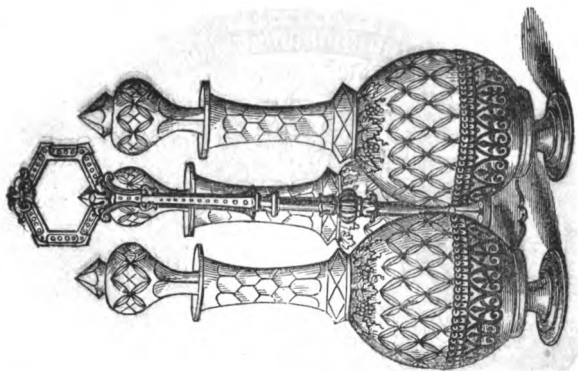
Set 4 Dishes and Covers, £10 0 0

No. 701.

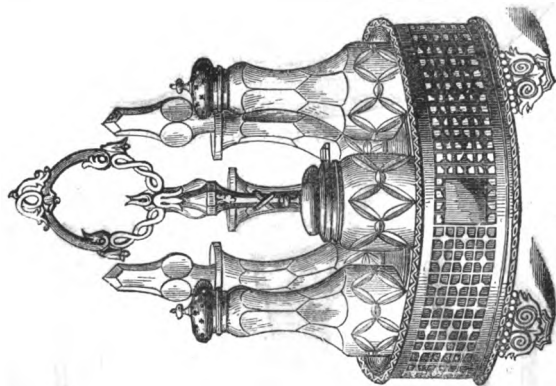


Set 4 Dishes and Covers, £7 10 0

ELECTRO-PLATED LIQUEUR & CRUET FRAMES.



No. 383-84s.

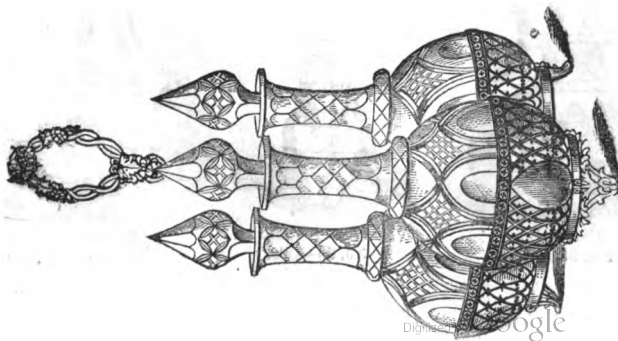


No. 416-4 Glass, 28s.

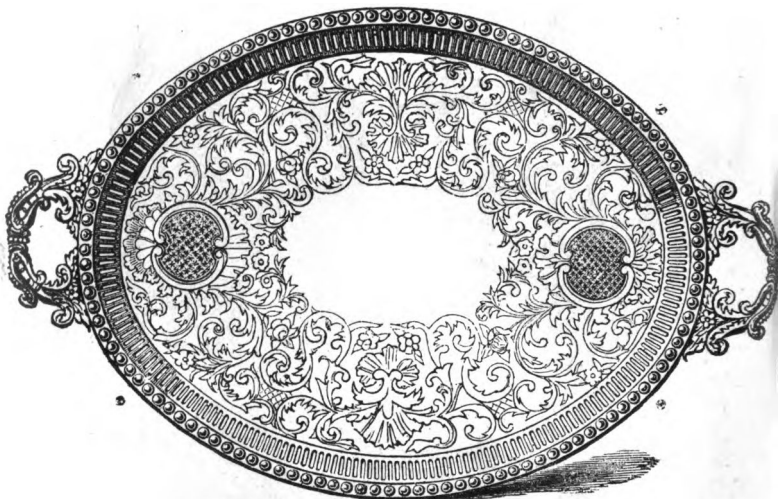
5 Glass, 35s.

6 Glass, 42s.

7 Glass, 48s.



No. 389-70s.

ELECTRO-PLATED WAITERS, &c.

No. 656—22-inch £7 15s.; 26-inch, £10 10s



Claret Jug.
No. 951—33s.



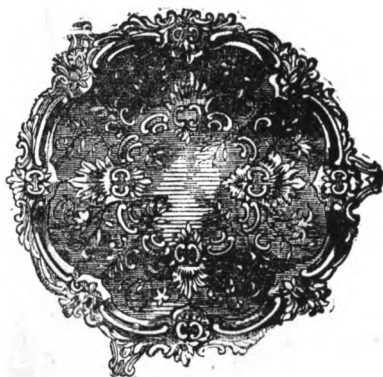
Flower Vase.
No. 95—50s.



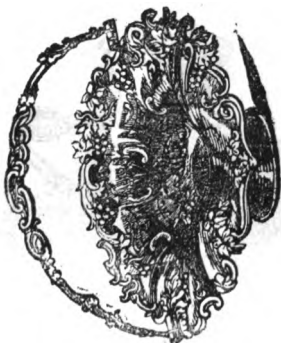
Claret Jug,
No. 543—26s.

WAITERS AND CAKE BASKETS.

No. 76.



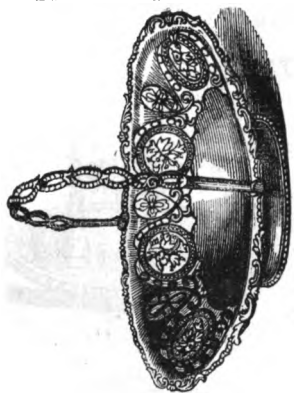
8 inch	54s.
10 inch	40s.
12 inch	52s.
14 inch	68s.
16 inch	90s.



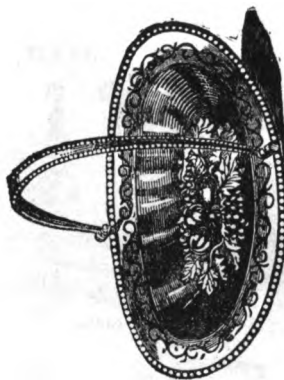
No. 331—45s.



No. 510—58s.



No. 301—70s.



No. 532—68s.

PLATED CANDLESTICKS.



No. 25—18s. each.



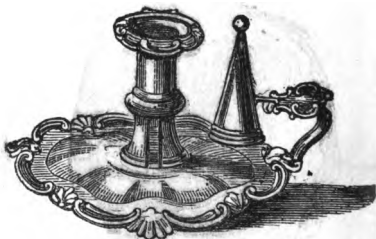
No. 935—11s. each.



No. 719—10in. 16s. | No. 73—10½in. 34s. | No. 557—10in. 52s.



No. 76—12s. each.



No. 71—11s. each.

MODERATOR LAMPS.

No. 140—90s.



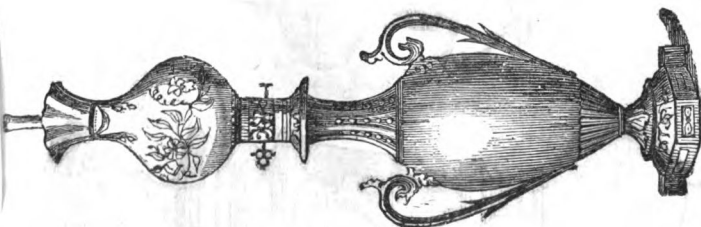
No. 827—28s.



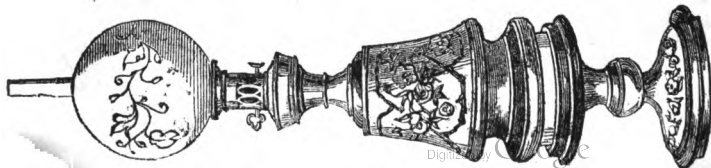
No. 297—58s.



No. 137—50s.



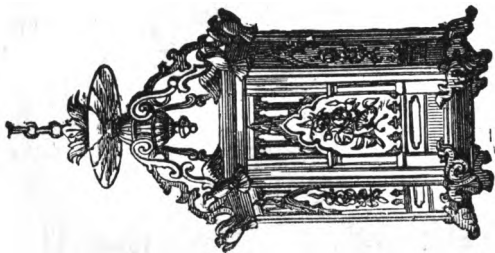
MODERATOR AND SUSPENDING LAMPS.



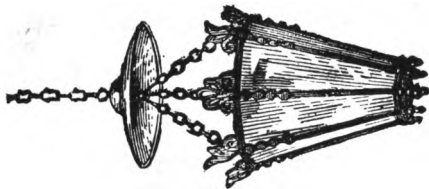
No. 422—45s.



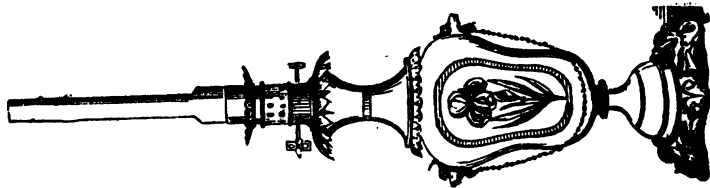
13s.



105s.



30s.



No. 407—45s.

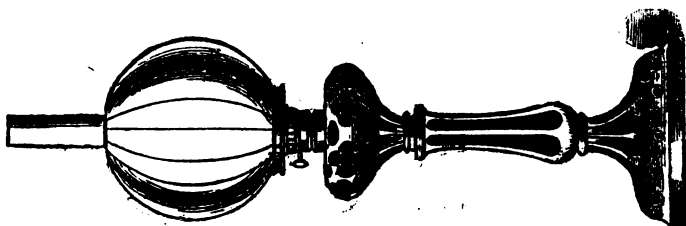
The several descriptions of Lamps in this Department of their Show Rooms are of the best quality. DEANE & Co. have paid particular attention to the various modes of domestic illumination, the result of which is, that their Stock of Lamps is replete with every valuable sort.

Colza Oil.—DEANE & Co. supply, at the lowest market price, Pure Colza Oil, for burning in these Lamps.

AMERICAN ROCK OIL LAMPS.

These Lamps combine three essential qualities :—Brilliancy of Light,
Cheapness, and Cleanliness.

The Best Oil only, for burning in these Lamps, is supplied in large
or small quantities by Deane and Co.



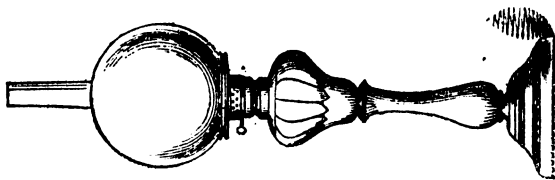
No. 6—from 50s.



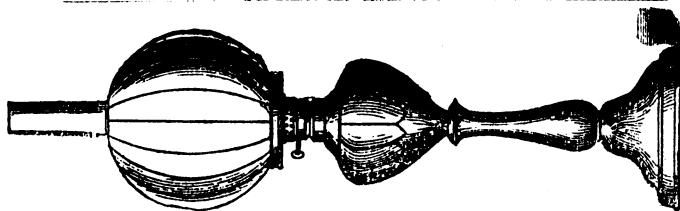
No. 4—from 12s. 6d.



No. 3—from 9s. 6d.



No. 2—from 9s. 6d.



No. 5—from 21s.

BRONZED TEA URNS AND KETTLES.

No. 462—78s.



No. 306—55s.



No. 302—3 quarts, 70s.



3 quarts, 60s.

BRASS AND COPPER GOODS.

3 pint, 9s., Brass.
4 pint, 10s. „



2 qt. 9s. 6d. Opal Handle, 11s. 6d.
3 qt. 11s. Do. 14s.

Beer Pots
Brazing Pans
Cake Moulds
Chamber Candlesticks
Chamber Pails

Crimping Machines
Confectioner's Bowls
Cutlet Pans
French Stewpans
Frying Pans

Funnels
Grog Kettles
Hand Bowls
Omelet Pans
Saucepans



Preserving Pan.



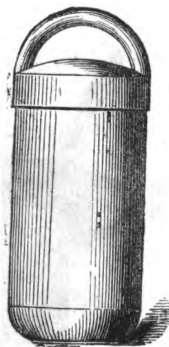
Dinner Bell.



Ice Mould.—No. 6.
7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.



Ice Mould.
No. 64.—18s.



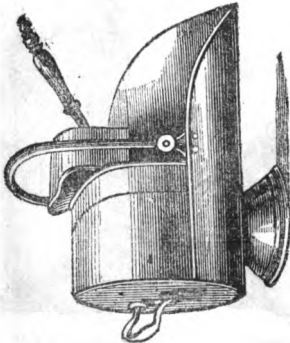
Freezing Pot.
14s., 20s., 23s.

COAL SCUTTLES.**JAPPANED.**

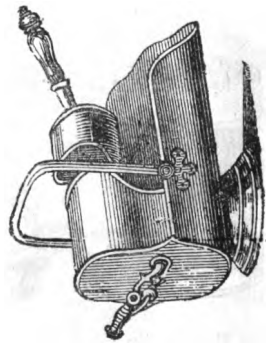
No. 93—24s. to 55s.



No. 84—16s. to 42s.

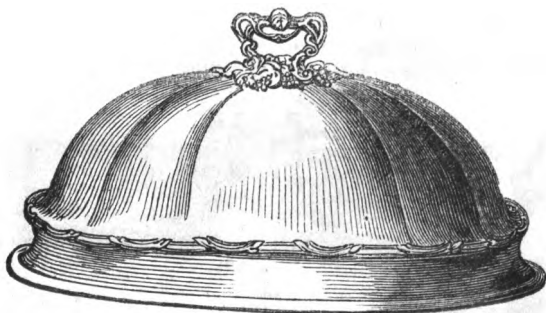
COPPER.

No. 15—26s. to 30s.



No. 18—36s.

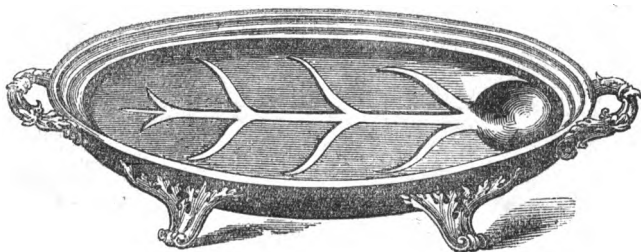
BRITANNIA METAL DISH COVERS.



No. 196—Price £5 11s. the Set of 5.



No. 5108—8s.

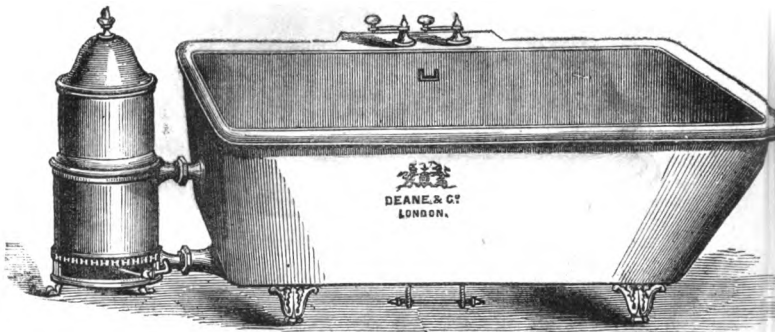


Britannia Metal Water Dishes,
16-in. 40s.; 18-in. 47s. 6d.; 20-in. 55s.; 22-in. 65s.; 24-in. 80s.

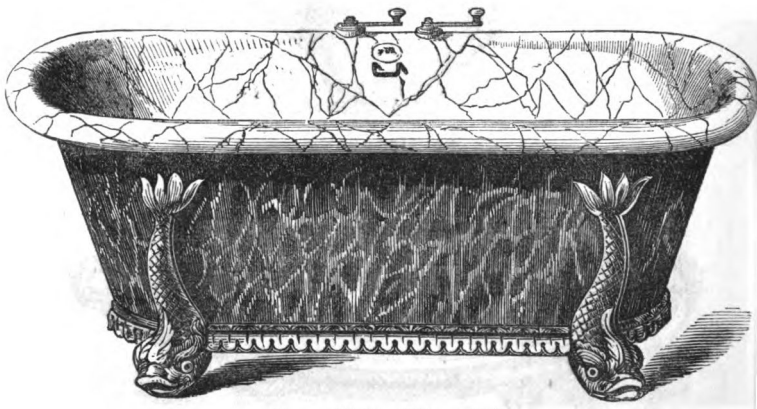
BATHS.

Deane and Co. manufacture and supply every description of BATHS for DOMESTIC USE.

For more copious illustrations, see their Pamphlet on "Baths and Bathing," to be had *gratis* on application.



Improved Gas Bath. This Bath can be heated in thirty-five minutes. It requires no flue, and emits no smell. Price, complete, £14 14s.

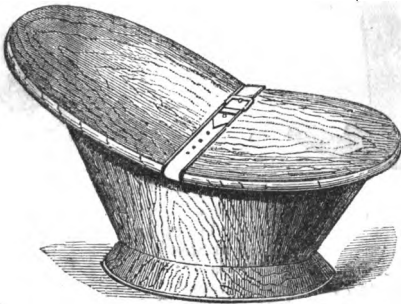


Roman Bath.—Price £13 13s.

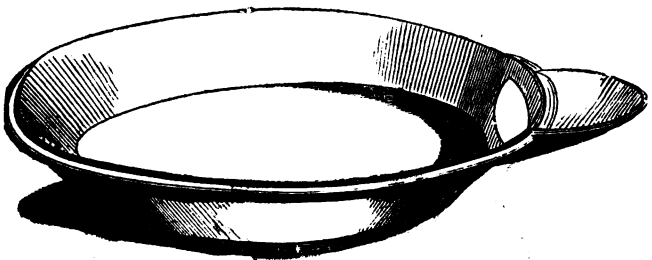
Pillar Shower Bath, from £3 3s. to £5 5s. **Hip and Shower Bath** from £4 15s.



Turkish Vapour or Hot Air Baths. Price, with Wire Cover, 16s.



Improved Travelling Hip Bath, with strap and locks, 42s. 45s. 50s.



Sponge Bath—Five sizes, from 15s. to 34s.

JAPANNED GOODS.



Bill Head Cases
Bottle Carriers
Jacks
Bread Baskets
Bull's-eye Lanterns
Butter Coolers
Candlesticks
Candle Shades
Card Racks
Cash Boxes
Cheese Trays
Coal Vases
Coffee Pots
Dressing Cases

Toilet Set, complete, 24s.

Foot Baths
Hearing Trumpets
Hyacinth Stands
Inkstands
Knife Trays
Letter Cases
Muff Boxes
Nursery Lamps
Pepper Boxes
Percolators
Pipe Trays
Pot Waiters
Rushlight Shades
Snuffer Trays

Socket Lamps
Spoon Trays
Taper Boxes
Tea Pots
Trays
Telescope Toasting
Forks
Toast Racks
Tobacco Canisters
Magazines
Toilet Pails
Waiters
Wax Boxes
Wine Coolers



Toilet Pail—5s. 6d.

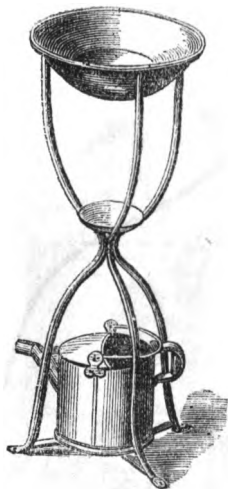


Foot Bath—5s. 6d.



Toilet Can—4s. 6d.

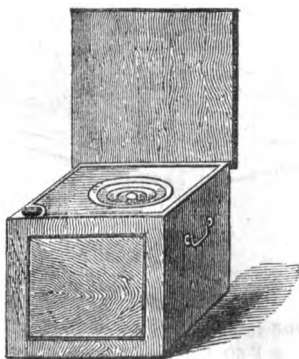
PORTABLE WASHSTANDS, &c.



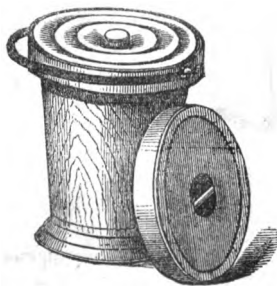
Price 10s.



Price 28s.



Portable Water Closet, £3 18s. to £6 6s.



Commode Pail, 21s.

G 9

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

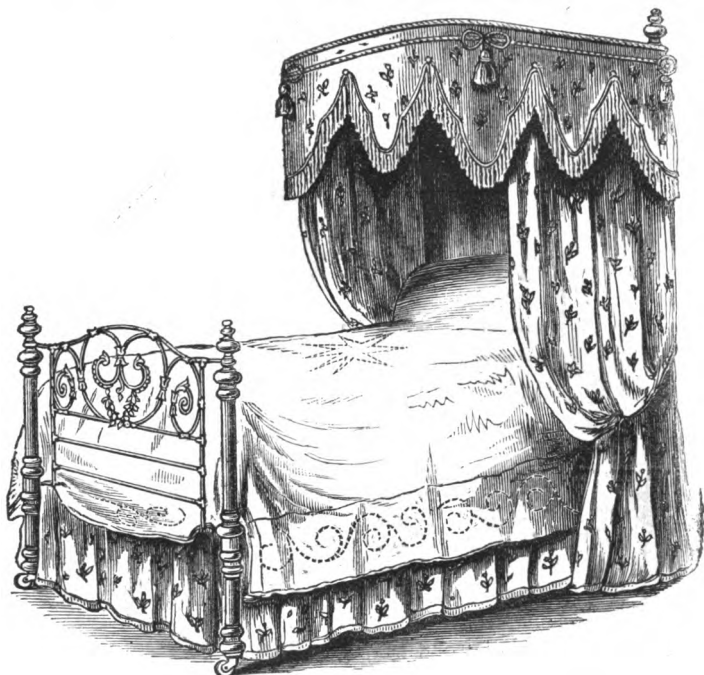
In addition to the Engravings shown on this and the following pages, Deane and Co. supply a great variety of other patterns.

Bedsteads made to order for Schools, Infirmaries, and other public Institutions.

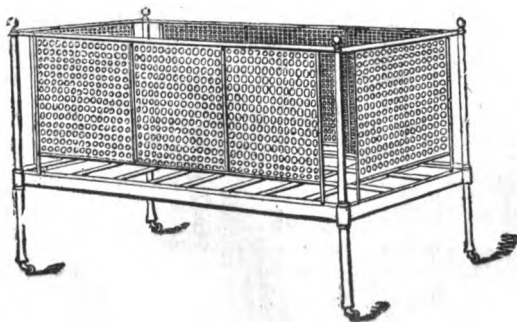


No. 72.—Iron French Canopy Bedstead, with handsome Brass Coronet.

6ft. 6in. long, 3ft. wide	£5 0 0	|	6ft. 6in. long, 4ft. wide	£5 10 0
" 3ft. 6in. w.	5 5 0		" 4ft. 6in. w.	5 15 0
	6ft. 6in. long, 5ft. wide,		£6 0 0	



No. 89—Iron Bedstead, with Brass foot end, 4 ft. 6 in. £7 15s.



Child's Cots, with straight or sloping
moveable perforated zinc sides,
4ft. long, from £1 15 0

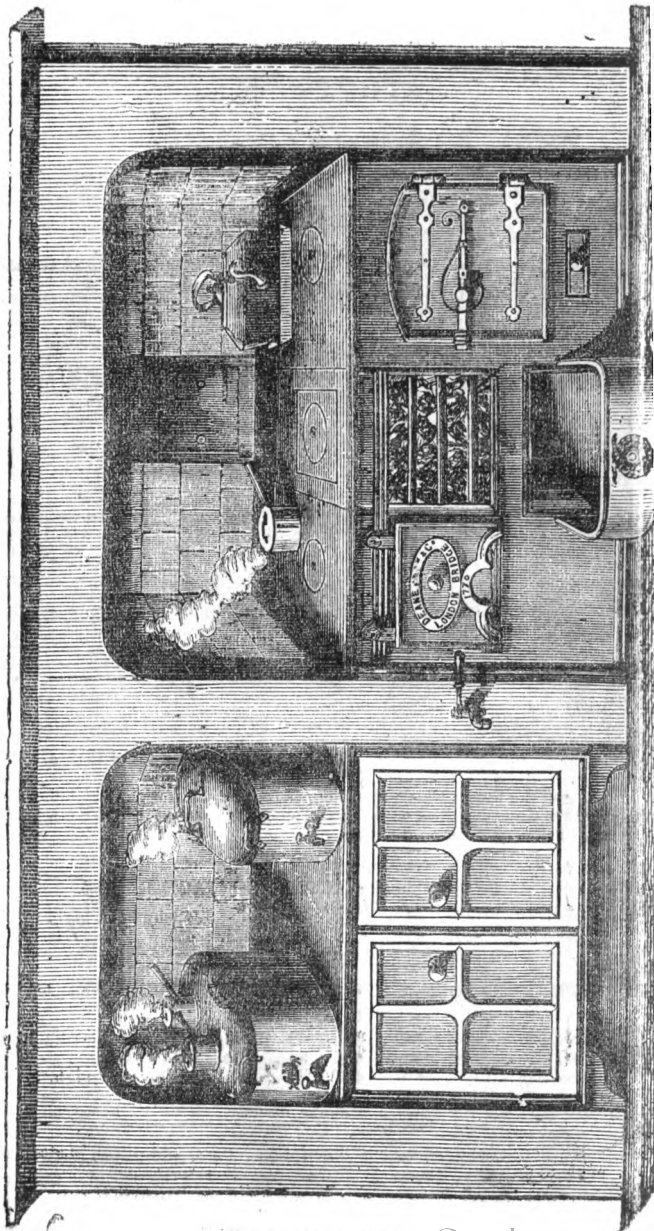
Detailed Illustrated Price List of Bed-
steads free on application.

PRICES OF BEDDING.—Two Pillows in each Set for 4ft. 0in., 4ft. 6in., and 5ft. 6in.

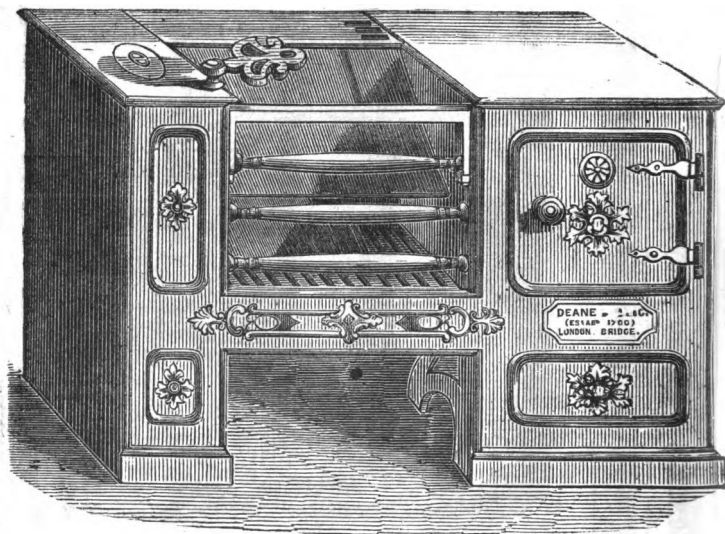
	3 feet.		3 ft. 6 in.		4 feet.		4 ft 6 in.		5 feet.	
	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.	wght.	Price.
<i>Dressed Poultry Feathers.</i>										
Bed	22	£ 1 8 0	26	£ 1 13 6	31	£ 2 0 0	34	£ 2 3 0	37	£ 3 7 0
Bolster	4	0 5 6	5	0 6 3	5½	0 7 6	6	0 8 0	7	0 12 6
Pillow	2	0 3 0	2	0 3 0	4	0 6 3	4	0 6 3	4½	0 10 0
Set complete										
<i>Grey Goose Unbordered Beds.</i>										
Bed	18	1 12 0	23	2 1 0	28	2 10 0	32	2 17 0	37	3 7 0
Bolster	3½	0 6 9	4½	0 8 9	5	0 10 0	6	0 11 0	7	0 12 6
Pillow	2	0 5 0	2	0 5 0	4	0 10 0	4½	0 10 0	4½	0 10 0
Set complete										
<i>Super Grey Bordered Beds.</i>										
Bed	20	3 3 0	24	3 10 0	28	4 0 0	33	5 0 0	39	5 15 0
Bolster	3½	0 10 0	4	0 11 0	4½	0 13 6	5	0 15 0	6	0 17 6
Pillow	2	0 6 3	2	0 6 3	4	0 12 6	4	0 12 6	5	0 15 0
Set complete										
<i>White Goose Beds, Bordered Linen Ticks.</i>										
Bed	20	3 3 0	24	4 4 0	28	5 0 0	33	5 15 0	39	6 6 0
Bolster	3½	0 11 0	4	0 13 6	4½	0 15 6	5	0 17 6	6	1 0 0
Pillow	2	0 7 6	2	0 7 6	4	0 15 0	4	0 16 0	4½	0 17 6
Set complete										
<i>Best Superior White Goose, fine Linen Ticks, Bordered & Welled.</i>										
Bed	20	4 4 0	24	5 0 0	28	6 0 0	33	7 0 0	39	7 15 0
Bolster	3½	0 12 6	4	0 15 0	4½	0 17 6	5	1 0 0	6	1 2 0
Pillow	2	0 10 0	2	0 10 0	5	1 12 0	5	1 2 0	5	1 2 0
Set complete										

For detailed Prices of Furniture, Blankets, Palliasses, Mattresses, cleaning and re-making Bed Ticks, &c., see Catalogue.

IMPROVED ECONOMIC COOKING STOVE.



COTTAGE RANGES.



IMPROVED ECONOMIC COOKING STOVE.

Prices—4ft. wide, £13 10s. 4ft. 3in., £15. 4ft. 6in., £16 10s. 4ft. 9in. £18. 5ft., £19 10s. 5ft. 3in., £21. 5ft. 6in., £22 10s. 6ft., £25. Price of the Steam Closet with Copper Bottom, 24in. wide, £4 30in., £5. Price of Steam Kettles with Pipes, Taps, Valve, &c.—the first Kettle, £3 and for every additional Kettle, 30s.

IMPROVED SELF-ACTING COTTAGE RANGE.

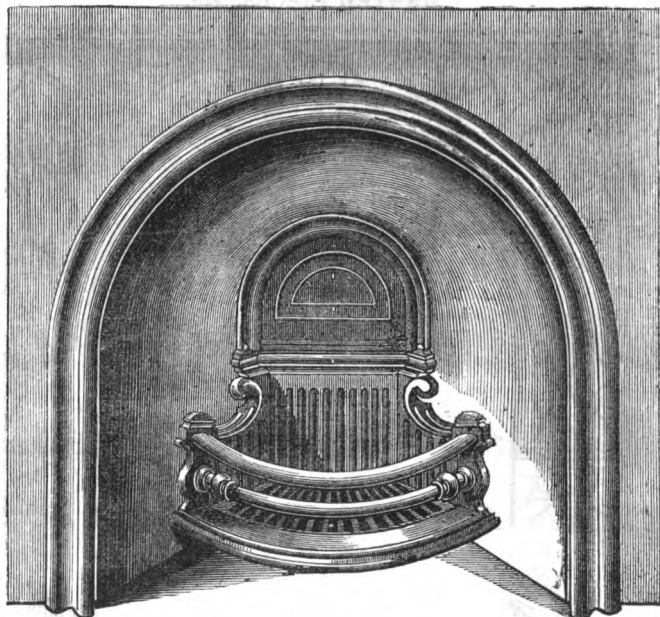
Sizes—30 32 34 36 38 40 42 by 24in. high.
Prices—38s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s.

IMPROVED SELF-ACTING RANGE WITH OVEN AND CAST IRON BOILER.

Sizes—34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 by 24in. high
Prices—78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 90s.
Sizes—36 38 40 42 44 46 48 by 26in. high.
Prices—95s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s.

Kitchen Ranges of various descriptions, sizes, and prices, in stock or made to order.

DRAWING AND DINING ROOM STOVES.



No. 1297.—Stephens' Patent Berlin Black Grate Price £3 15 0

No. 151.—Stephens' Patent Bright Drawing Room Stove, with Steel and Ormolu Mouldings. Price £17 10 0

No. 155.—Bright and Ormolu Drawing Room Register Stove, 2 Sets of Bars. Price £6 10 0

No. 156.—Bright Register Stove, 2 Sets of Bars. Price £5 10 0

Berlin Black Register Stove, 1 ditto Price £3 10 0

No. 157.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Burnished Steel Mouldings. Price £4 12 0

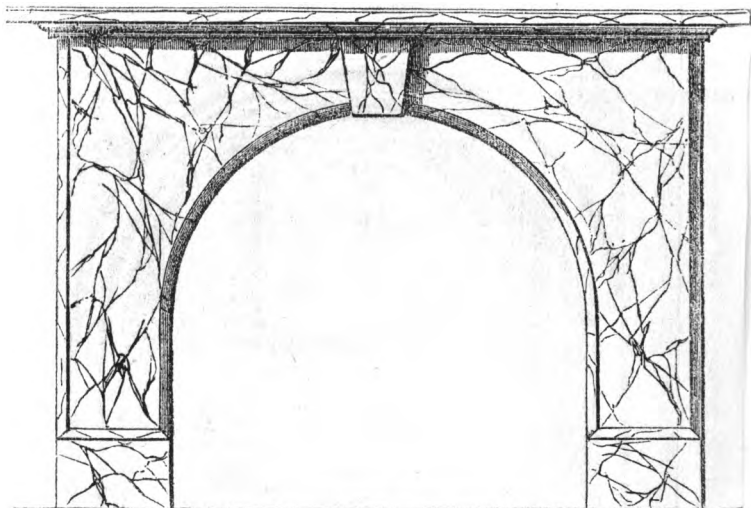
No. 158.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Burnished Steel Mouldings. Price £4 4 0

No. 159.—Berlin Black Register Stove, with Steel Mouldings. Price £4 10

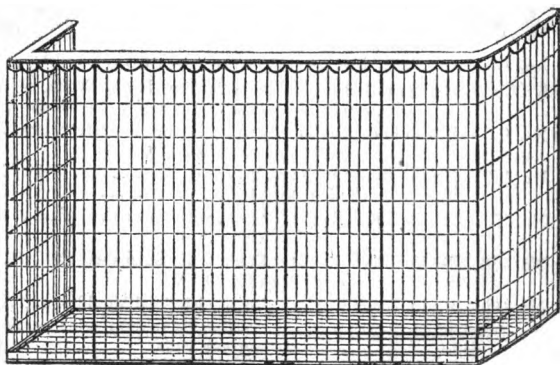
No. 160.—Black Register Stove. Sizes: 24 to 38in. wide, by 36in. high, at 8d. per inch wide.

No. 161.—Black Register Stove. Sizes: 24 to 38in. wide, by 36in. high, at 8d. per inch wide.

And a variety of others, for description and engravings of which see "Deane's Illustrated Catalogue," post free on application

MANTEL PIECES, &c.

Price from £6 15s. to £12.

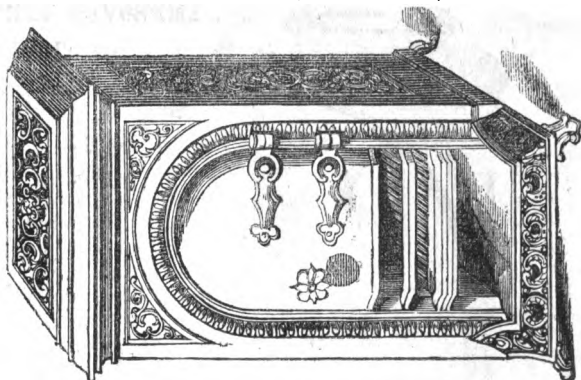


Strong Wire Nursery Guards—Price from 16s. to 25s. 6d.

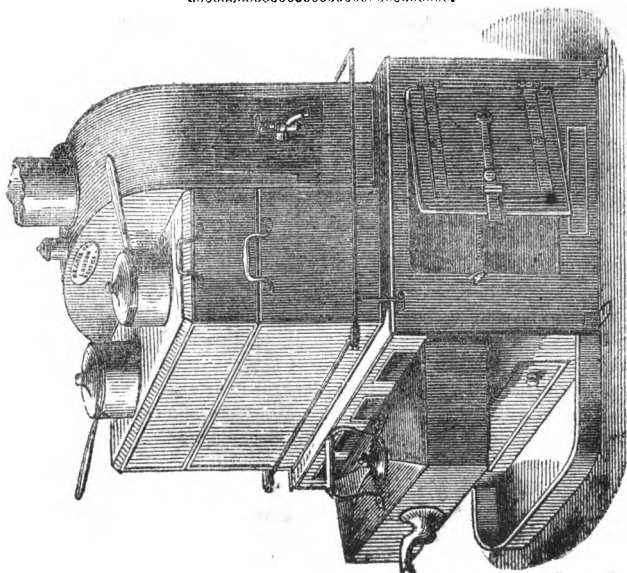
Ash Pans with Moveable Blinds, made to measure. Price—Black with Bright Mouldings, £1 1s. All Bright, £1 10s.

HOT AIR STOVES, &c.

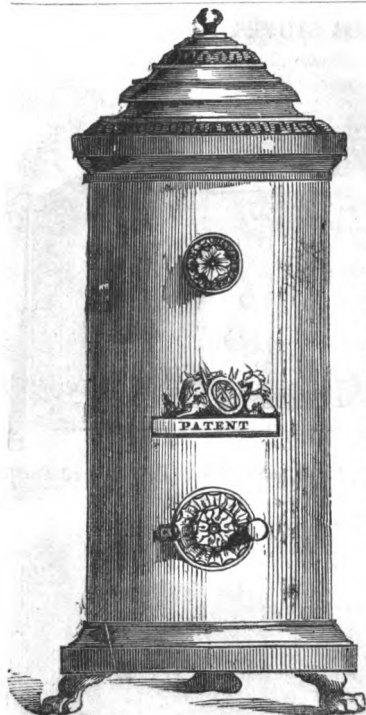
For Churches, Warehouses, Entrance Halls, &c.



No. 167A.—Ornamental Office Stove, with Fire-Brick Sides and Back.
 Price—16in., £2 10s.; 18in., £3 10s.



Improved Yacht Stove.—Prices from £6 10s. to £15.



**DEANE & CO.'S
IMPROVED VENTI-
LATING STOVES,
For Churches, Halls, &c.**

This Stove is much admired for the simplicity of its construction, the facility afforded for lighting and supplying the fire, cleanliness, economy, the regularity of its combustion, and the impossibility of explosion. It is strong, powerful, and durable, and will burn from eight to fifteen hours without attention, varying according to the size and the quantity of air admitted.

Prices:

No. 1 ..	£2 10 0
" 2 ..	3 0 0
" 3 ..	3 10 0
" 4 ..	4 10 0
" 5 ..	6 0 0

PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSION STOVE.

Plain and Ornamental.

The top of this Stove is made either Conical or with a Dome, and is supported by standards fixed to an ornamental Base. The Fire-pail is portable, and can be removed at pleasure; it stands immediately under the Cone leaving just sufficient space between the two to allow a free passage of air, from the apartment into the flue: and thus is secured, in connection with the greatest economy, a perfect *ventilation*, which, carrying off all injurious gases, renders the surrounding atmosphere peculiarly *pure and genial*.

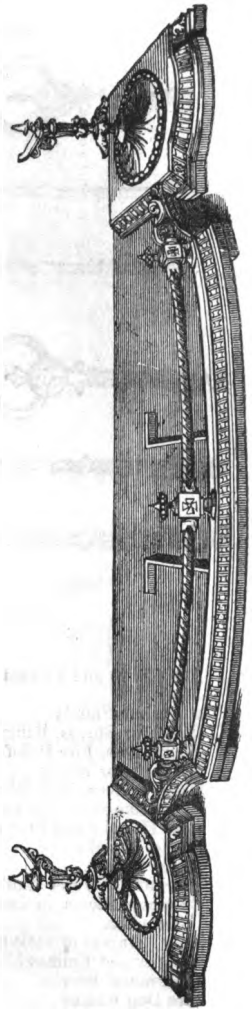
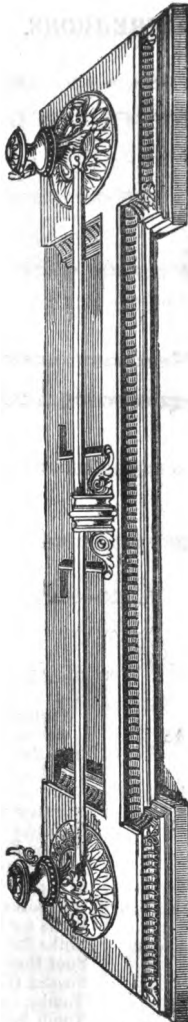
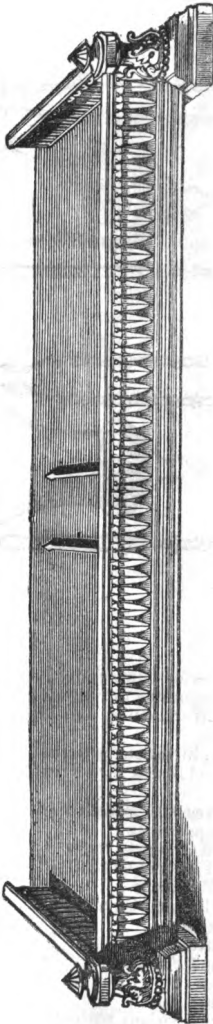
Prices.—Plain—No. 2, 16s. No. 3, 20s. No. 3½, 30s. No. 4, 38s. No. 5, 120s. No. 6, 180s. No. 7, 250s. Ornamental—No. 2, 20s. No. 3, 25s. No. 4, 80s.

FENDERS.

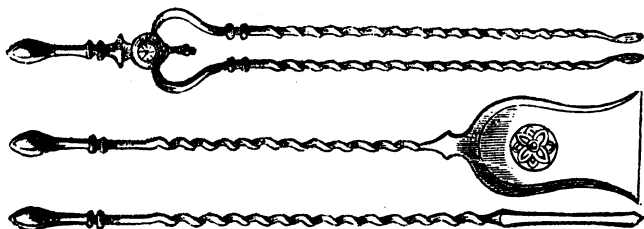
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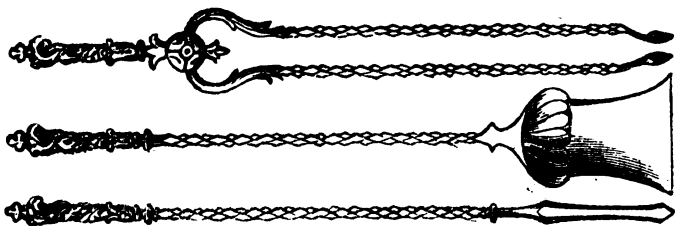
107



- | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|
| No. 105—Handsome Steel and Ormolu Fender, with Electro-Bronzed Mouldings | £6 | 5 | 0 |
| No. 106—Very Handsome Steel and Ormolu Fender | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| No. 107—Bronzed Fender with Steel Twisted Bar | 3 | 0 | 0 |

FIRE-IRONS.

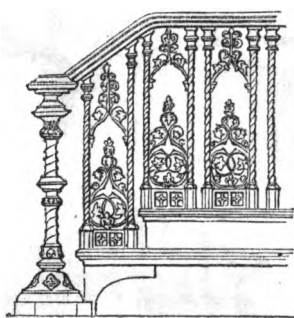
No. 228—31s. 6d.



No. 253—90s.

Ash Grates and Frames
 Air Bricks
 Aquarium Stands
 Backs for Stoves, Ranges, &c.
 Book Cases, Fire Proof
 Brackets for Shelves
 Baker's Oven Iron Work in parts
 and complete sets, &c.
 Boat Hearths and Stoves
 Cattle Troughs
 Camp Ovens
 Cisterns, or Water Tanks
 Chimney Pieces in Iron, Marble,
 Slate, &c.
 Door Scrapers of various patterns
 Damper and Frames
 Emigrants' Stoves
 Fire Dog Grates
 Forge Backs and Fire Irons
 False Bottoms for Stoves
 Garden Gratings

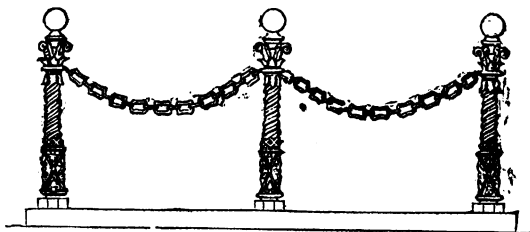
Hot Air Stoves for Churches, &c.
 Hot Water apparatus for warming
 Churches, Warehouses, and Re-
 sidences, &c.
 Iron Fencing, in various patterns
 Jewel and Deed Boxes, Fire-Proof
 Kent Grates
 Nursery Stoves with Boilers
 Oxford College Grates
 Pumps Fitted Complete, various
 Rain Water Pipe and Guttering
 Staircase Ballustrades
 Staircases, Plain and Circular
 Sinks for Cottages
 Sinks for Butler's Pantries
 Soot Doors and Frames
 Sussex Grates
 Tombs, in Cast Iron
 Tomb Fencing, various patterns
 Vases
 Ventilators in Iron and Brass

STAIRCASE BALUSTRADES.

No. 27.



No. 28.

ORNAMENTAL WALL FENCING & TOMB RAILING

No. 28.

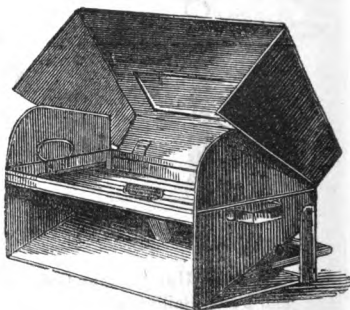
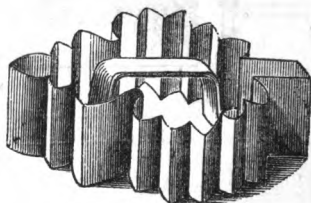
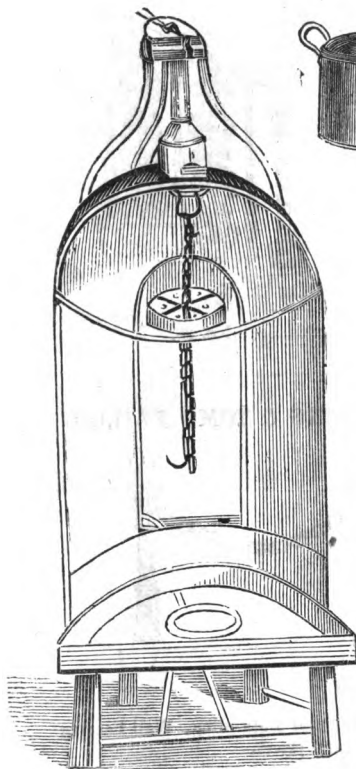
Garden Hurdles, Iron Gates, Ornamental Palisading, Wall Fencing and Tomb Railing, of various patterns and prices.

WIRE GOODS.

Archways, various
Blinds, to order
Bird Cages, from 5s 6d to 30s
Candle Shades
Fire Guards, various
Flower Stands
Garden Seats and Chairs
Meat Safes, from 18in. to 24in.

Meat Covers, from 12in. to 24in.
Mouse Traps
Nursery Lamps
Parrot Cages
Rat Traps
Sieves, Cooks', Cinder, and Gravel
Sprat Gridirons
Vegetable Cookers

TIN GOODS.

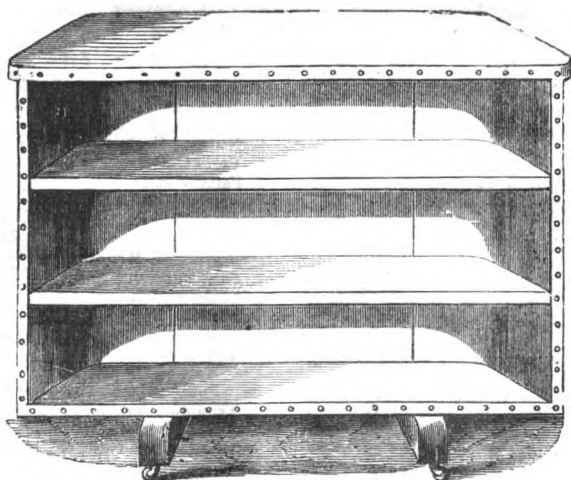


American Ovens, 10s 6d 12s 6d 16s
 Bachelor's Broilers, 2s 3d 3s 6d
 Kettles, 2s 4d 4s 6d
 Bacon Broilers, 3s 6d 5s 6d
 Baking Dishes, 10d 1s 6d 2s 6d
 Basting Ladles, 1s 1s 6d
 Bed Pans, from 3s
 Bed Airers, 10s 6d to 25s
 Biscuit Boxes, 1s, 2s 3s 6d
 Biscuit Cutters, from 6d
 Bonnet Boxes, 5s 6d to 25s
 Boilers, 5s to 10s 6d
 Boiler Fillers, 4s to 7s 6d
 Bread Graters, 6d to 1s

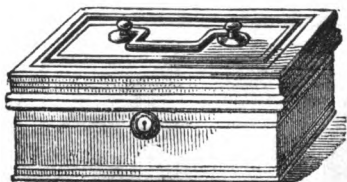
Bread Tins, 9d, 1s, 1s 3d
 Cake Tins, 6d, 1s, 2s
 Candle Boxes, 1s, 1s 4d
 Candlesticks, 9d, 1s 4d, 2s
 Carriage Warmers, 6s 6d to 15s
 Chocolate Pots, 1s 6d 2s 6d 3s 6d
 Cream Kettles, 2s, to 6s
 Skimmers, 6d to 1s 6d
 Candle Moulds, 5s to 10s 6d
 Coffee Canisters, 9d, 1s 6d, 10s 6d
 Coffee Pots, 1s 6d, 3s, 6s 6d
 Conic Warmers, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d
 Cullenders, 1s 2d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d
 Dripping Pans, 3s to 6s



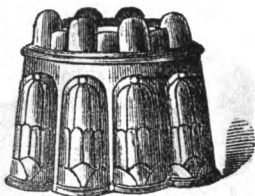
Coffee Urns. Loysell's:— Percolators, 5s. to 12s 6d.
 Tin, 7s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. Bronze, 14s. to 30s.



Meat Screens, from 3ft. to 4ft. 6in., 32s., 50s., 95s.



Cash Boxes, 4s 6d to 20s.



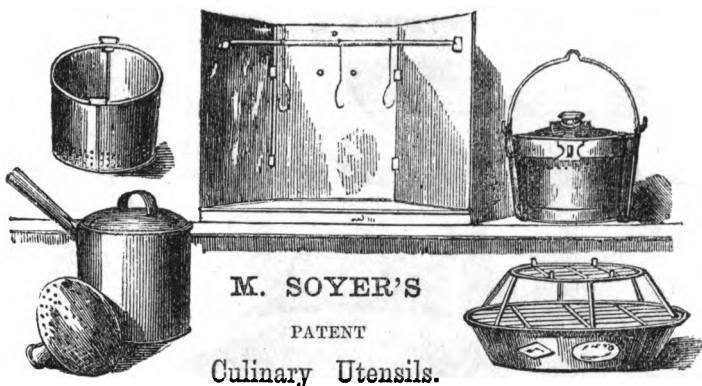
Jelly Moulds, 3s., 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d.



Block Tin Dish Cover. No. 260—Price £3 10s. Set of 7

Dutch Ovens, 2s 3d to 5s 6d
 Dust Pans, 7d to 1s 6d
 Egg Ladles, 4d, 6d
 Poachers, 1s 6d, 2s.
 Slices, 7d
 Etnas, 1s 3d to 3s 6d
 Fish Slices, 9d, 1s 6d
 Kettles, 3s 9d. to 10s 6d
 Flour Dredgers, 6d, 9d
 Foot Warmers, 5s, 6s 6d
 Funnels, 2d, 4d, 6d
 French Roll Tins, 2s 6d, 4s 6d
 Gravy Strainers, 1s to 1s 9d
 Ham Stands, 1s, 2s
 Hash Dishes, 5s 6d to 12s 6d
 Harvest Cans, 2s, 4s, 6s 6d
 Hook Pots, 1s 4d, 1s 8d, 2s
 Hand Bowls, 1s 3d, 1s 8d, 1s 10d
 Inhalers, 4s, 6s 6d
 Jelly Moulds, 2s 3d to 5s 6d
 Cups, 4d to 1s.
 Knife Trays, 1s 4d to 5s
 Baskets, 4s to 8s 6d

Mackerel Saucepans, 8s 3d, 4s 6d
 Milk Cans, 1s, 2s 6d, 6s 6d
 Muffin Covers, 2s, 5s 6d
 Nutmeg Graters, 2d, 9d, 1s 6d
 Paste Cutters, 2s 4d box
 Patty Pans, 6d, 1s dozen
 Pepper Boxes, 4d, 6d
 Plate Baskets, 4s 9d, 6s, 7s 6d
 Pudding Moulds, 1s 8d to 3s
 Raised Pie Moulds, 3s 6d to 6s.
 Saucepans, 6d, 2s 6d, 5s 6d
 Scollop Shells, 3d, 4d, 5d
 Shaving Pots, 7d, 1s
 Stomach Warmers, 2s 6d, 3s 9d
 Tea Canisters, 9d, 1s 6d, 10s 6d
 Kettles, 1s 10d, 2s 6d, 5s 6d
 Pots, 1s to 6s 6d
 Trimming Trays, 2s 6d to 7s 6d
 Turbot Kettles, 14s to 35s
 Vegetable Cutters, 6d, 1s, 1s 6d
 Washhand bowls, 1s 3d, 1s 8d, 1s 10d
 Wine Mullers, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s
 York Tins, 6d, 9d, 1s



Deane and Company are sole agents for the Patent Culinary Utensils of the late M. Soyer. Further particulars of these are forwarded on application post free.

Soyer's Vegetable Drainer possesses two great qualities, inasmuch as it saves time, and supersedes the necessity of fishing the greens out of the saucepan; besides other advantages.

Prices: 2qts 3s 0d 3qts 3s 9d.
4qts 4s 3d. 6qts 5s 0d. 8qts
5s 9d. 10qts 7s 6d.

Pressers 7d 8d 9d

See "*Soyer's Shilling Cookery for the People.*"

Soyer's Baking Stewing Pan gives hardly any trouble; retains all the nutriment; cooks in one third less time than by the ordinary mode: and there is no part of any animal, however tough, that may not be cooked tender by it.

Prices: No 1, 6s. No 2, 7s. No 3, 9s. Insides for do. 2s, 2s 4d. 2s 10d

Soyer's Improved Baking Dish—

On the rim of the Dish is a moveable false grating of wire to the middle of which is fixed a trivet. The pudding is put at the bottom of the dish, then the grating, on which place the potatoes, and the meat on the trivet. By this means the surplus fat descends on the potatoes, making them delicate and crisp. This is applicable to any joint, and the meat partakes of the flavour of a roast joint.

Prices: 12in 3s 6d. 14in 3s 9d.
16in 4s 3d. 13in 5s 0d.

Ditto with partition 3s 6d. 4s 0d.
4s 6d. 5s 3d.

Soyer's Portfolio Meat Screens possess all the properties of the Kitchen Meat Screen, in so small a compass as to be all but incredible, as it will take to pieces and fold up in the smallest conceivable space—Price 4s & 5s.

IRON WARE.

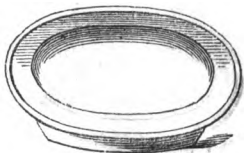


Box Irons, 2s to 3s 6d
 Beef Forks, 1s 6d to 2s
 Camp Ovens, 5s 6d to 12s 6d
 Coffee Mills, 3s to 30s
 Cinder Shovels, 1s to 2s 6d
 Copper Hole Shovels, 1s to 2s
 Cook's Knives, 1s to 4s
 Cook Holds
 Crimping Machines, 20s to 30s
 Digesters, 3s 6d, 6s 6d, 12s 6d
 Dust Pans, 1s to 2s 6d
 Dripping Pan Stands, 2s 6d, 3s 6d
 Egg Irons, 1s to 2s
 Flat Irons, 9d to 2s
 Fluting Irons, 1s 4d to 2s
 Frying Pans, 9d to 3s 6d
 Gridirons, 1s to 4s 6d
 Goffering Machines, 25s to 38s
 Italian Irons, 8d, 1s, 1s 6d
 Iron Hangers, 1s to 2s
 Girdles, 4s 6d., 6s 6d
 Kitchen Footmen, 3s 6d, 4s 6d

Meat Stands, 4d, 6d
 Milk Pans, 3s 6d to 7s 6d
 Mincing Knives, 1s to 2s
 Oval Boilers, 3s 9d to 14s
 Omelet Pans, 9d to 2s
 Preserving Pans, 5s 6d to 10s 6d
 Potato Steamers, 4s 6d to 8s 6d
 Pestle and Mortars, 1s 6d to 6s 6d
 Puffing Irons, 1s 4d to 1s 9d
 Salamanders, 2s 6d to 10s 6d
 Steak Tongs, 1s 3d to 2s 6d
 Skewers, 1s to 2s 6d
 Spoons, 6d to 1s
 Spittoons, 9d to 1s 6d
 Stewpans, 1s 10d, 3s 6d, 6s 6d
 Saucepans, assorted, 8d to 5s 6d
 Tea Kettles, 2s 6d to 9s 6d
 Tea Kitchens, 8s. to 15s 6d
 Toasting Forks, 9d to 2s
 Trivets, 1s to 3s 6d
 Wash Hand Basons, 1s to 3s 6d
 Weights and Scales, 20s to 38s

ENAMELLED IRON GOODS.**Chamber Candlesticks**

Cups and Saucers, from 1s. 6d. to 2s.



Dinner and Soup Plates. Sizes, from 6in. to 10in. Prices, from 6d. to 1s. 2d.



Drinking Cups



Enamelled Baking Dishes. Sizes, from 9in. to 16in. Prices, from 1s. 2d. to 3s.



Meat Dishes. Sizes, from 10in. to 18in. Prices, from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.



Wine Mullers

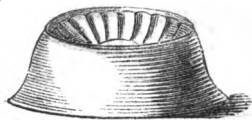


Milk Pails. Sizes, from 14in. to 24in. Prices, from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.



Slop Pails and Covers, from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

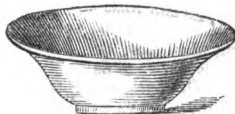
Soup Basons. Sizes, from 4½in. to 7½in. Prices, from 8d. to 1s. 3d.



Spittoons



Stewpans and Kettles



Wash Hand Basins. Sizes, from 10in. to 18in. Prices, from 2s. to 6s.

TURNERY GOODS.



Bellows, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d
 Beer Stand, 3s 6d, 4s 6d
 Blacking Boxes, 1s 9d
 Bowls, assorted, from 1s 6d, to 6s 6d
 Butter Prints, 6d, 9d, 1s. 1s 6d
 Beaters, 2s 6d to 4s 6d
 Camp Stool, 1s 6d to 6s 6d
 Chopping Boards, 1s, 1s 6d
 Trays, 2 s., 3s 6d
 Clothes Baskets, 1s 9d to 4s 6d
 Pegs and lines
 Horses, 3s to 9s 6d
 Corking Machines, 25s
 Cooks' Sieves, 2s to 6s
 Decanter Drainers, 2s 6d to 3s 6d
 Dish Tubs, 4s 6d 6s 6d

Flour Tubs, 2s 6d to 6s 6d
 Sieves, 5s 6d to 9s 6d
 Glass Tubs, 3s 6d to 6s 6d
 Hair Sieves, 6d 1s 1s 9d
 Housemaid's Boxes, 1s 9d to 4s 6d
 House Steps, 4s 6d to 15s
 Pails, 1s 10d to 3s 6d
 Jelly Bags, 2s to 5s
 Stands, 4s 6d to 7s 6d
 Knife Boards, 2s 6d to 20s
 Boxes, 1s 9d to 5s 6d
 Lemon Squeezers, 1s 1s 6d 2s 6d
 Linen Baskets, 6s to 10s 6d
 Meat Safes, 14s to 50s
 Screens, 32s to 120s
 Milk Pails, 6s, 7s 6d

Milk Strainers, 2s 3s
 Paste Boards, 2s 6d 3s 6d
 Pickle Tubs, 15s to 30s
 Plate Racks, 5s 6d to 10s 6d
 Salt Boxes, 1s 6d to 5s 6d
 Soap Boxes, 6d 1s

Trenchers, 2s 6d to 20s
 Towel Horses, 3s to 6s 6d
 Wash Leathers, 1s to 2s
 Washing Tubs, 6s 6d to 12s 6d
 Watchmen's Rattles, 1s to 3s 6d
 Wood Spoons, 1d to 6d



Butler's Tray and Stand—Price 17s.

BROOMS.

Long, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s,
 and 4s 6d.
 American Carpet, 2s. 9d.
 Whisk do., 2s 3d., 2s 6d., 2s 9d, 3s.

Hair ditto, 5s. 0d.
 Turk's Head, 6s 6d.
 Wool Mop, 2s.
 Patent Carpet Sweeper, 15s.

BRUSHES.

Bannister, 1s, 1s 9d, 2s 6d
 Bottle, 6d, 1s
 Clothes, 2s to 4s 6d
 Crumb, 2s 6d, 3s 6d
 Double Bannister, 4s, 5s
 Dusting, 1s, 1s 6d
 Flue, 2s to 5s
 Furniture, 1s 6d, 2s 6d
 Hearth, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d

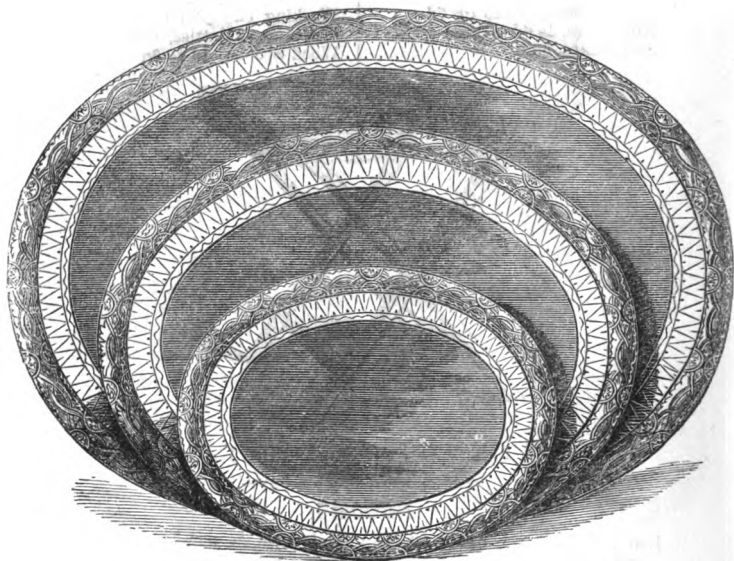
Oil, 2d, 3d, 6d
 Paint, 3d to 3s 6d
 Plate, 6d, 1s, 2s 6d
 Scrubbing, 1s, 2s, 2s 6d
 Shoe, 2s 6d to 9s 6d per set
 Stair Carpet, 2s 8d, 2s 6d, 3s
 Stove, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s
 Sweeps', 6d, 1s
 Telescope Hearth, 4s 6d to 12s 6d

MATS.

Wool, 6s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d
 Colored Borders, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 9d
 4s 6d, 5s 6d.
 Best ditto. 3s, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d,
 6s, 7s 6d.

Cocoa Fibre, 2s, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d.
 4s, 5s.
 Best ditto, 2s 6d, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d
 Open, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, 6s.
 Cocoa Matting, 1s 4d. to 2s 6d. yd

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

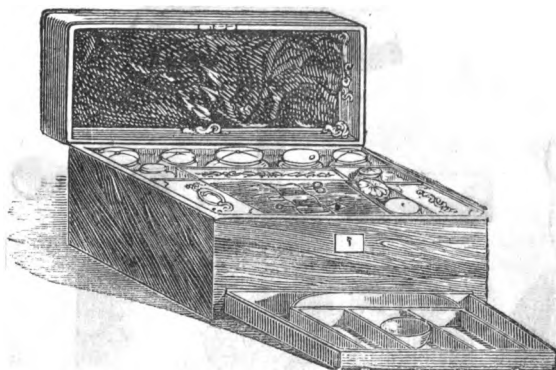


Papier Maché Tea Trays.—Price from 21s. to £5 5s. per set.

Bellows	Papier Trays, Gothic shape, set of three, 18s., 25s., 35s.
Bread Baskets, from 6s. 6d. to 20s.	Ditto, Oval shape, with gold borders, set of three, 42s., 50s., 63s., 84s., 126s.
Cake Baskets	Pickle Stands
Card Baskets	Portfolios
Card Boxes	Spill Cups
Cruet Stands	Tea Caddies, 18s., 25s., 30s., 50s.
Envelope Boxes	Tea Pot Stands
Glove Boxes, 8s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 16s. 6d.	Urn Stands
Hand Screens	Waiters
Inkstands, 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., 25s.	Work Boxes, 20s., 30s., 42s., 60s.
Liqueur Stands	

A great variety of patterns always in stock. As the designs for these are ever varying, purchasers may at all times make their selection from the newest and best patterns.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.



Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases in Wood or Leather, for the Dressing Table or for Travelling.

Prices: Mahogany and Rosewood, 16s. to £6 6s.

„ Leather 6s. to £4 0s.

Ladies' Writing Desks in Plain Rosewood, Ebony and Coromande Wood; or handsomely inlaid with Buhl Work and Coloured Pearl.

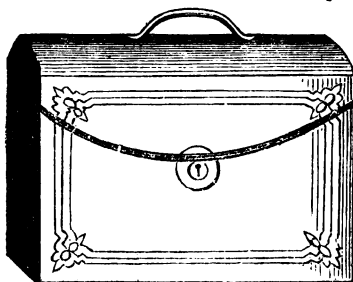
Price from 6s. to £4 10s.

Ladies' Leather Travelling Dressing Case, fitted complete.

Price from 25s.

Gentlemen's Leather Travelling Dressing Case, fitted complete.

Price 35s. and upwards.



Travelling Writing Desks in Mock Russia, Real Russia, and Morocco.
Price, from 7s. 6d. to £4 10s.

A large assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes, Plain and Fancy Inlaid, fitted with silver bodkin, thimble, shield, scissors, stiletto, pearl reels wax, winders, and emery with needles, &c.

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BRUSHES.

Cloth Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,
3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s
Cloth Brushes with Handles, 2s 6d,
3s, 3s 6d
Cloth Brushes with Handles and
Splash Brush, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d
Hat Brushes, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d
Crumb Brushes, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d
Curl Brushes, 1s
Flesh Brushes, 1s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d
Flesh Brushes with Handles, 2s 6d
3s 6d, 4s 6d
Marking Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d per doz
Pocket, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, 1s
Hair Brushes, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d,
3s, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d
Hair Brushes, with Tortoiseshell
Backs, 6s 6d 7s 6d, 8s.

Hair Brushes with Tortoiseshell
Inlaid, 12s, 15s

Hair Brushes with Ivory Backs,
5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d

Tooth Brushes, 2s 6d, 4s, 5s 6d,
7s 6d per dozen

Shaving Brushes, 4d, 6d, 1s

Shaving Brushes, Badger's Hair,
1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d,

Nail Brushes, 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s,
2s 6d

Patent Nail Brushes, 1s 6d, 2s,
2s 6d

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Tortoiseshell Dressing, Side, Back
and Tail Combs

India Rubber Dressing, Tail, and
Back Combs

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DEANE'S METALLIC PENS.

"DEANE'S STEEL PENS" have been famous for a quarter of a century. They are as carefully made as ever; possess all the approved features which have rendered them favourites with the public; and are greatly reduced in price.

Deane's "Two-Hole Black Pen" has possessed a popularity for upwards of twenty-five years which has not been accorded to any other metallic pen.

Deane's Two-Hole Black Pen is unequalled for durability and easy action. It has been adopted by the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the City of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. The cheapness and popularity of this Pen have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of it, which are comparatively useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are, therefore, cautioned and requested not to purchase any as Deane's Genuine Two-Hole Black Pen unless through a respectable stationer, or direct from their warehouses.

Deane and Co.'s several varieties of Imperial Pens are admired for their durability and general aptitude.

Deane and Co.'s Magnum Bonum, London Bridge, and other Barrel Pens, still retain their distinctive points of excellence.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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Besides the world-renowned Ne Plus Ultra, Magnum Bonum, Perfectum, Imperial and Barrel Pens, H. C. Windle and Co. have introduced a variety of Pens, for Shipping, Schools, &c. A Sample Box of Pens forwarded to any address, upon receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.

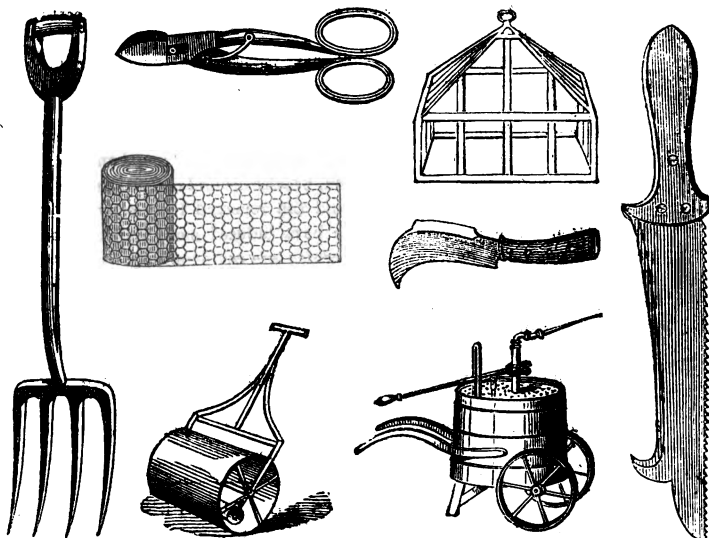
DEANE'S INK.

Deane's Stygian Ink, especially adapted for Steel Pens, 4d., 8d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. per Bottle.



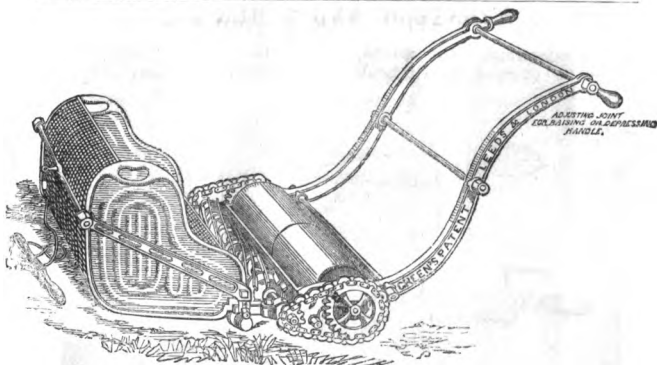
HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, &c.

In this Department will be found every implement requisite for the practical or scientific Horticulturist, including all modern and approved inventions.



Averuncators, 20s.
 Axes, 2s. to 8s. 6d.
 Bagging Hooks, 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., 2s.
 Bills, 2s. to 2s. 6d.
 Botanical Boxes, 2s., 2s. 6d., 8s., 4s.
 Cases of Pruning Instruments, 16s.
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 10s. 6d., 15s. 0d. Epps' Sulphurator, 21s.
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 Garden Chairs, Iron, 4s. 6d.
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 Garden Rollers, 34s. 6d. to 75s.
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 Grape Scissors, 1s. 6d.
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 Hay Knives, 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
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 Ornamental Wire Work for Lawns and Flower Gardens



Mowing Machines from £3 10s. to
£14 14s

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4s 6d

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Pruning Saws, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s

Rakes, in great variety

Scythes, complete, 5s 6d, 6s

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Scythe, Boyd's Patent Self-Ad-
justing, 10s 6d

Green-house Syringes, 7s 6d to 18s

Scythe, Vulcan, 6s 6d

Scythe Stones

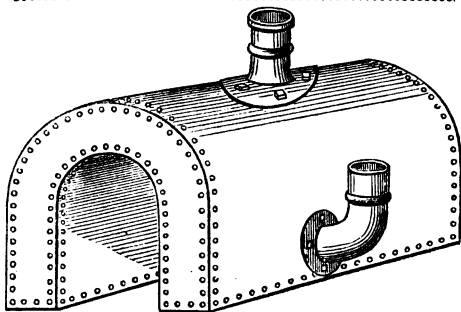
Spades and Shovels, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 3s

Spades, Orme's Patent, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s

Steel Digging Forks, 3s 6d, to 5s

Wire Netting, from 4d per yard

Wheelbarrows, Iron and Wood

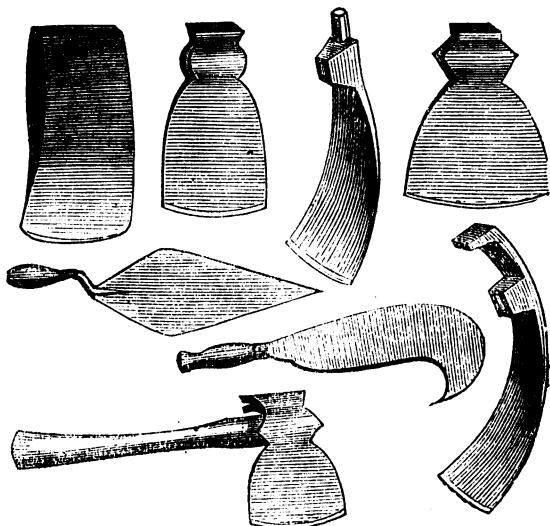


HEATING BY HOT WATER.—Wrought Iron Saddle Boilers, from
18 inches to 60 inches long. Cast Iron Ditto from 20 inches to 30
inches long.

A Staff of Experienced Workmen kept for Fitting Up, Repairing, and
Extending Hot Water Apparatus, at Deane and Company's Factory,
Long Lane, Bermondsey.

Conservatories, Green Houses, Hot Houses, Forcing Pits, Vineries, &c.,
Erected and Fitted up complete.

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 No. 2, 1s 9d; No. 3, 2s; No. 4, 2s 3d
 Claw, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s
 American, 2s
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 Pickaxe and Handle, 3s

Mattock and Handle, 3s
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 Trowels—Brick, Masons', & Plasterers'
 Augers—Shell and Screw
 Choppers—Meat and Sugar

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS.

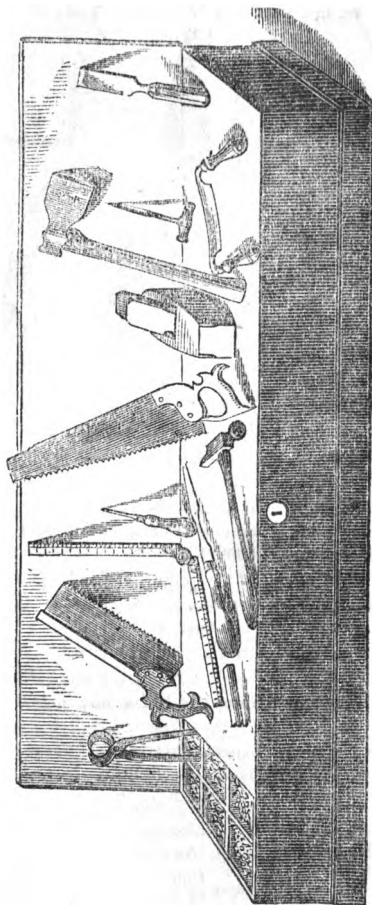
Adzes, House and Ship
 Augers—Shell, Ship, Eyed, and
 Scotch Screw
 Axes, Kent and American
 Bevils, Braces and Bits, Bradawls
 Bung Borers and Bench Screws
 Chisels—Firmer, Socket, Turnings,
 Millwrights', and Mortice
 Compasses and Drawing Knives
 Gouges, Firmer and Socket
 Gimlets. Hatchets, various

Hammers—Claw Rivetting, and
 Shoebridge
 Mortise and Marking Gauges
 Planes, various
 Plate Irons
 Pincers and Squares
 Saws — Hand, Circular, Tenon,
 Panel, Pit, Frame, X Cut, Wood
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 Saw Sets, Pit and Hand
 Spoke Shaves. Turnscrews

Coopers' and Bricklayer's Tools of every description,

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Deane and Co.'s Tool Chests for Boys, Youths, Carpenters, Joiners, Farmers, and Gentlemen, are fitted with locks and keys, and the Tools are of superior shape and quality. Each article is warranted.



FARMERS' TOOL CHEST, Price 60s.

Axe and Handle
Adze and Handle
Claw Hammer
Tenon Saw
Pair of Pincers
Rivetting ditto
Hand Saw

Brad Awls
Gimlets
C S Chisels, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 6 in., $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Ditto Gouge, $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Screw Auger
Smoothing Plane
Spokeshave

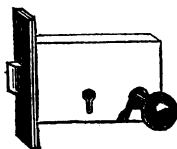
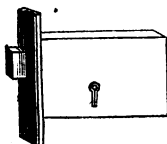
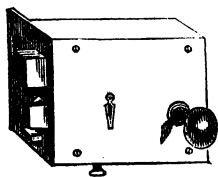
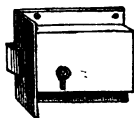
2ft. Rule
Screw Wrench
Measuring Tape
Drawing Knife
Oil Stone
Nails
&c., &c.

Boy's Tool Chests, 7s to 17s 6d
Youths' ditto, 22s 6d to 35s 6d
Farmers' ditto, 60s

Gentlemen's Tool Chests, 45s 6d
to £10 16s
Emigrants' do, £7 14s to £15 7s 6d

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This Department comprises Black, Cabinet, and Shipping Ironmongery ; Tools of superior shape and quality for Carpenters, Engineers, Coopers, Bricklayers, Masons, Slaters, and Curriers ; Lancashire Tools of every Description ; Lancashire Files, Horticultural Tools, &c., &c.



LOCKS—Drawback, Rim, Mortise, Dead, Closet, Cupboard, Drawer, Chest, Sideboard, Sash, Pads, &c., in Brass and Iron of every description and quality, including Patent Locks of all makers

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NAILS—Clout, Clasp, Rose, &c., in Copper, Iron, or Zinc, both Wrought and Cut, Cast, Lath, and Wall

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Chaff Knives, 4s 6d

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Vices, Anvils, Bolts, and Nuts, Coil and Tested Chain, Halter and Dog Chains, Steelyards, Vermin Traps, and every article in Black and Cabinet Ironmongery



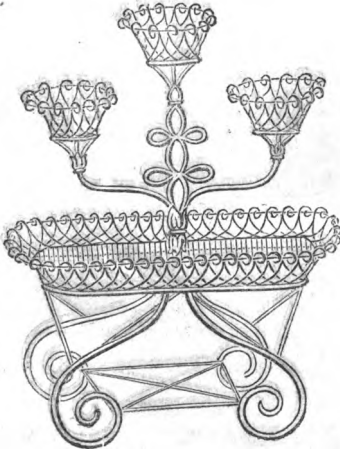
DEANE'S FILTERERS.

PRICES:

	£	s.	d.
1 Gallon ..	0	8	6
2 „ ..	0	11	0
3 „ ..	0	14	0
4 „ ..	0	17	0
6 „ ..	1	1	0



FLOWER STANDS AND BIRD CAGES.

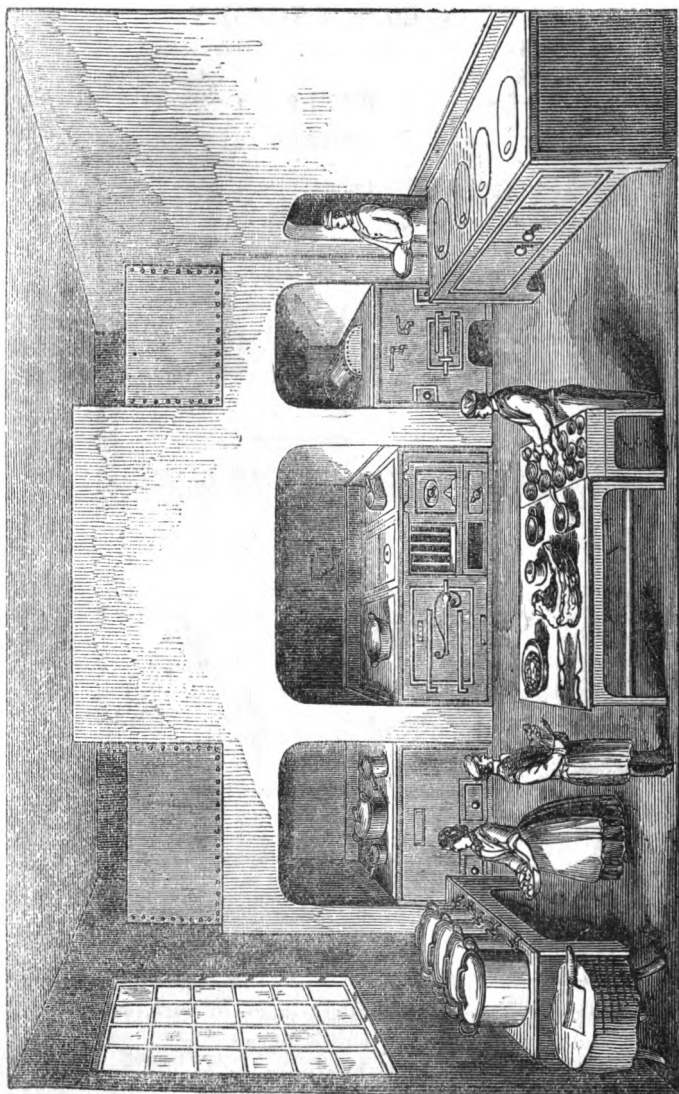


No. 202.—3 feet, price 30s.



No. 81.—Price 9s. 6d.

Ornamental Suspending Flower Baskets, from 1s. Twisted Wire
Baskets, Galvanized or Painted.
Basket Trainers for Flowers, &c., &c., &c.

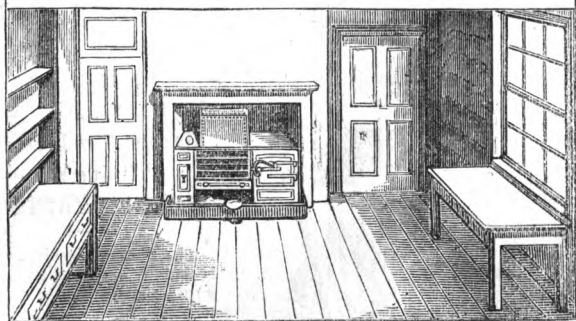
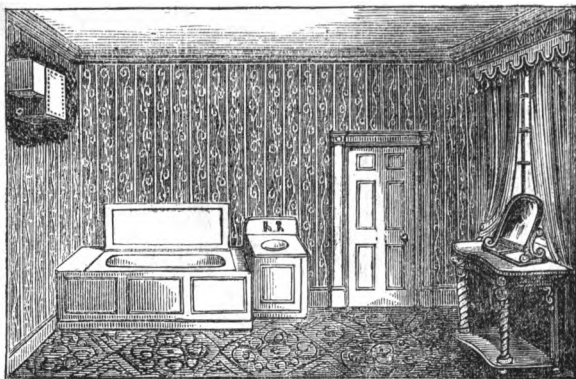


COMPLETE KITCHEN APPARATUS—Adapted for Mansions, Club Houses, Hotels, &c.

DEANE & CO.'S FACTORY,

161, LONG LANE, BERMONDSEY, S. E.,

For the manufacture of Cooking Apparatus, Hot-Plates, Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Closets, Cutting Dishes, and all necessary requirements of the Culinary art.



[Plan of Bath as fitted to Kitchen Range.]

Hot-water and Steam Boilers made and fixed for heating buildings and various other purposes.

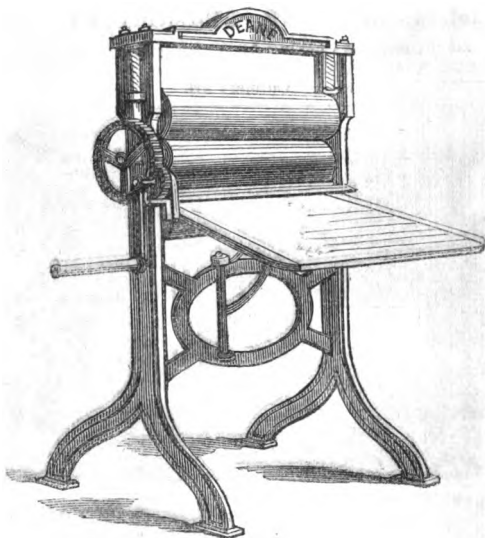
Iron Railing, Balcony, and Palisading work. Conservatory, Greenhouse, and Ornamental Garden work.

Buildings ventilated and Smoky Chimneys cured.

General Smith's work. Hot-water, Steam, and Bath Fitting.

Experienced workmen constantly employed upon general repairs required by our numerous customers.

PLANS PREPARED, ESTIMATES GIVEN,

MANGLES.

Domestic Mangle. Price £3 10s.

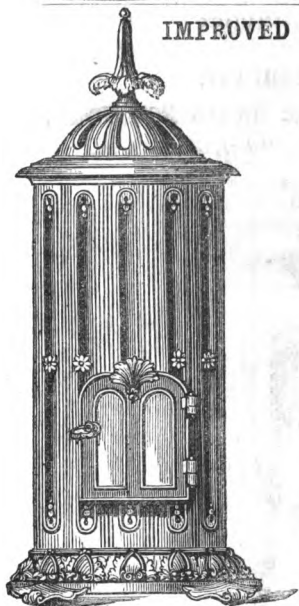


Harper Twelvetees'
Universal
CLOTHES-WRINGER.

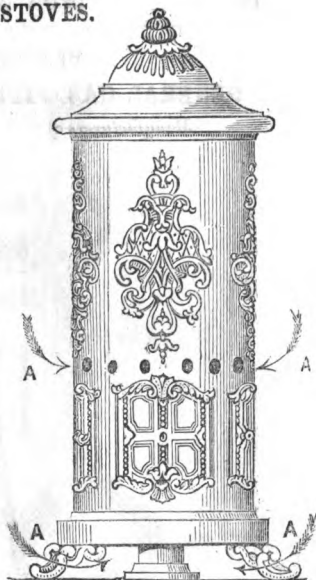
The above Machine, which is small and portable, will wring Shawls, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Shirts, Lace Curtains or Collars, or anything that requires wringing. It removes the dread of washing day, and is for the washer-woman what the sewing machine is for the seamstress.

Prices, with Cog Wheels, medium size, 30s. Family size, 40s. Hotel size, 60s. A small size without Cog Wheels at 20s.

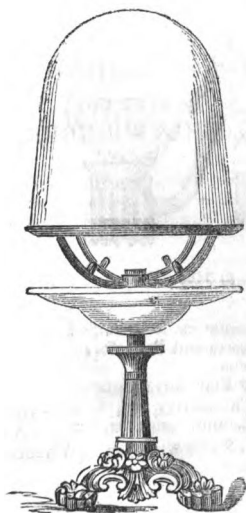
IMPROVED GAS STOVES.



Price 50s.



Patent Gas Stove, with fireclay Lining, from 30s.

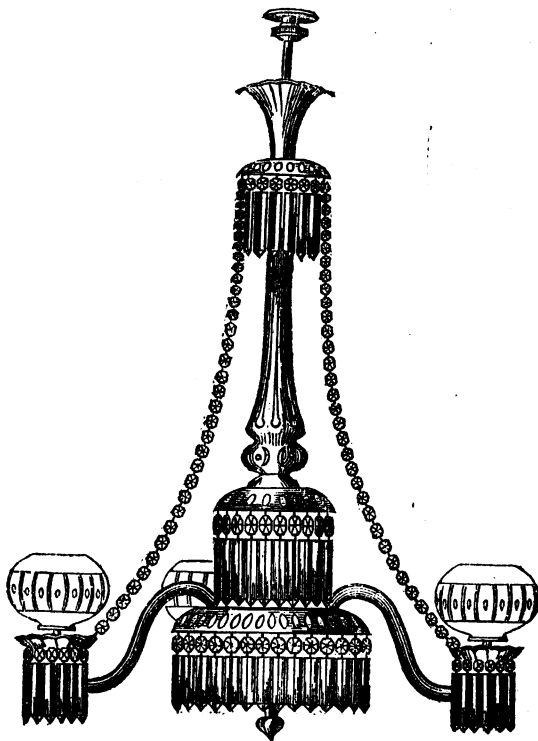


Glass Stove, 30s.



Bee Hive Pattern, Cast Iron, 42s.

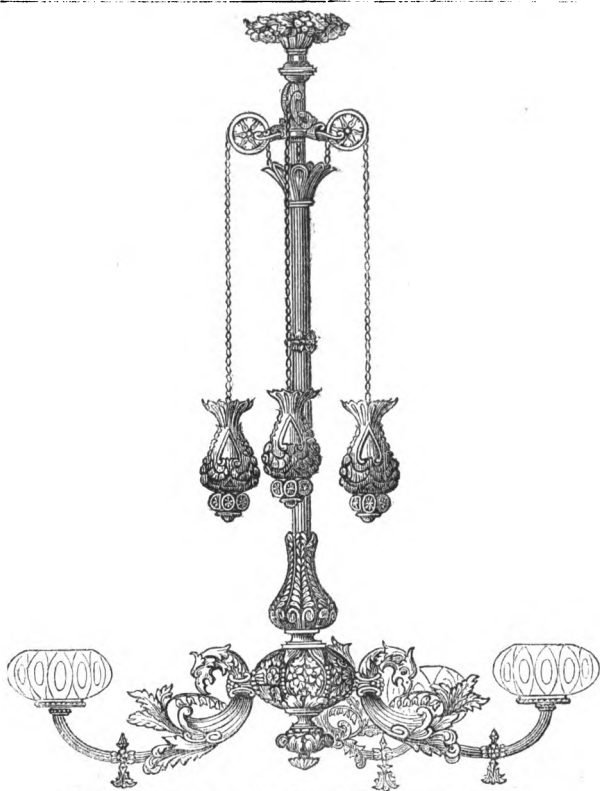
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GENERAL GAS FITTERS & BRASS FOUNDERS,
Manufacturers of Gas Brackets, Meters, Gaseliers, &c.



Glass Chandeliers—From 63s. to 340s.

Burners of every description
 Copper Bell Consumers
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 Gas Tubes, Flexible
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 Gaseliers, in Ormolu, Glass, or
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Glass Consumers, Bell-shaped
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 Hall Lamps
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Two and Three-light Gas Chandelier, from 28s. to 35s.
Globes charged extra.

Brackets of all descriptions. Fittings for every description of House or Public Institution.

Gas Cooking Stoves for every purpose that the ordinary Stoves can be adapted to, at prices from 20s. upwards.

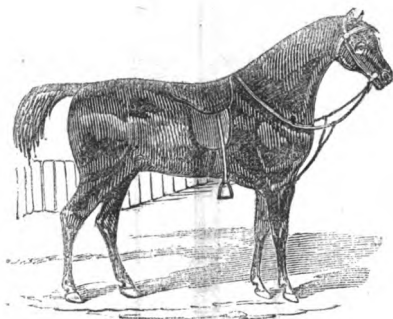
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Pewterer's Fittings for Hotels, Taverns, &c.

Estimates given for fitting Churches, Chapels, Hotels, Family Residences, and Public Institutions.

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Horse, 3s to 6s
Water, 2s to 4s
Spoke, 2s 6d to 4s
Dandy, 1s 2d to 2s
Compo, 1s 10d to 2s 3d
Lining, 2s to 4s
Mane, 3s
Crest, 8d to 1s 10d Oil, 1s 2d
Boot-top, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Shoe, 3s to 7s 6d
Horsehair, Glove Body, 4s 6d
Leather Body, 6s 6d

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Carriage Harness, Brass or Covered
£14 to £22
Ditto, Plated, £16 to £27
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Plated ditto, £7 to £11
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Trace ditto, £3
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Hunting Saddles, complete, 35s
50s, 75s, 84s, and 100s
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Headstall Martingales, 6s 6d to 11s

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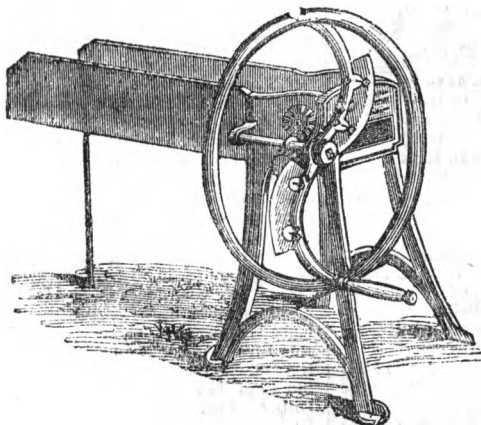
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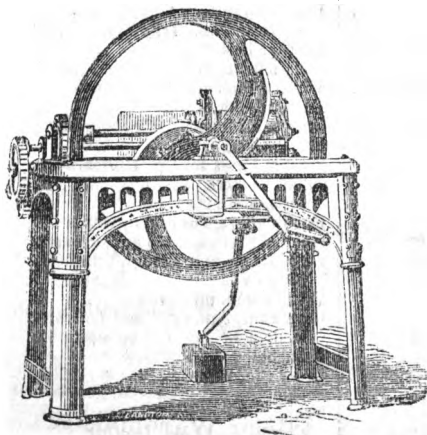
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 with all
 the recent
 Improvements.

Prices:

No. 1	£2	5	0
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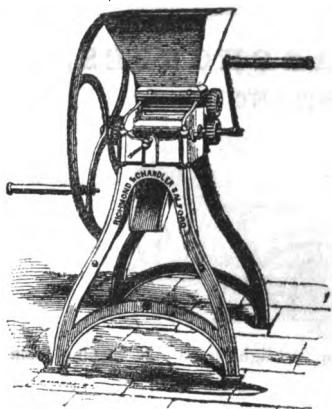
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ENGINES.**

Prices:

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„ 3 ..	7	7	0
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 from 10s.

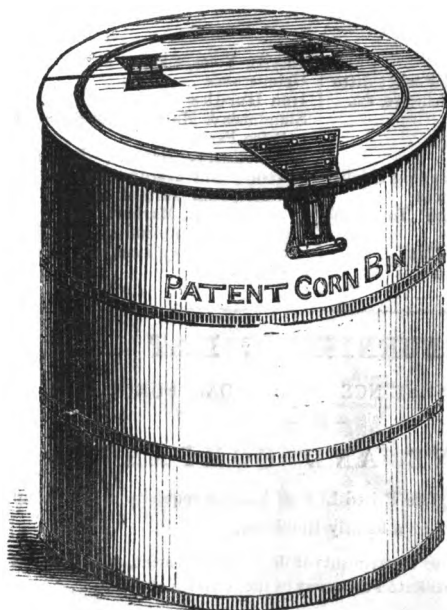
Chaff Engines for
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CORN CRUSHERS.

Prices:

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PATENT CORN BINS.

Prices:

2 bushels	£0 18 0
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6 „	1 18 6
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Prices:

2 bushels	£1 1 0
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FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS FURNISHING.

DEANE AND COMPANY

Have arranged a complete Priced List of Articles requisite in fitting up
a Family Residence,

Embracing all the various Departments of their Establishment, and calculated
greatly to facilitate Purchasers in the selection of Goods.

This LIST Deane and Co. will forward to any address, *post free*.

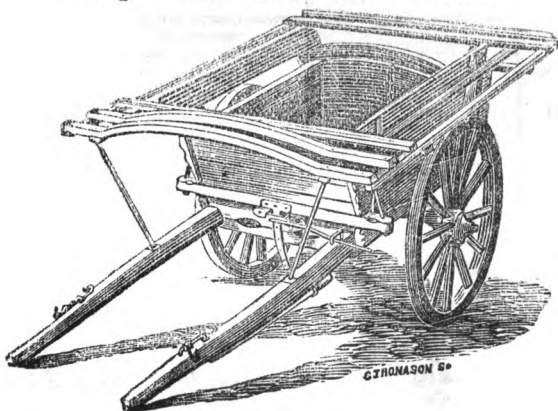
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DEANE AND COMPANY,
Agents for all the leading Agricultural Implement
Makers,

GOODS SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

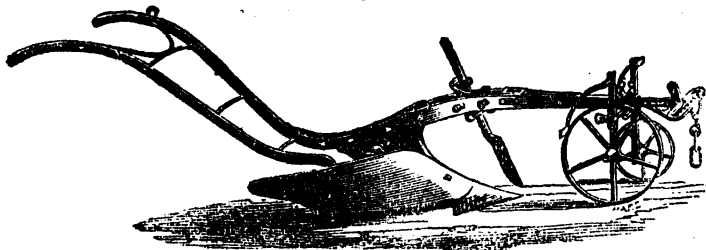
CARTS. WAGGONS. &c.

For Agricultural use at Home and in the Colonies.



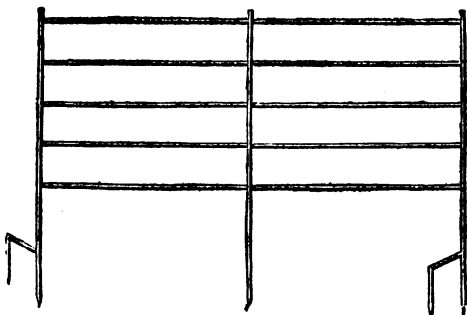
Carts, to carry from 20 to 60 cwt., £10 10s. to £22 10s.

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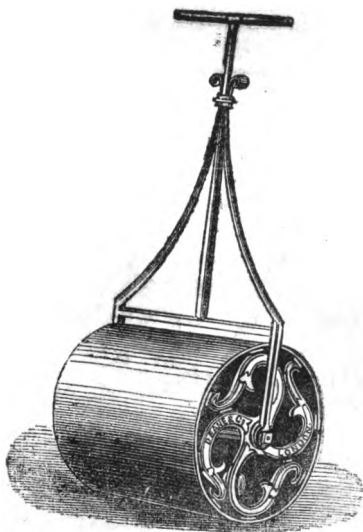


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Moulding Ploughs, for edging, or drilling, or making water furrows.
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Cattle and Game Hurdles from 4s. 6d.

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PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE
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WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimo-  
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I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

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Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. \*.\* Ask for  
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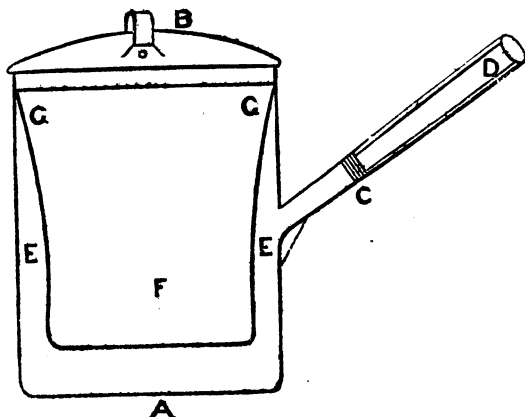
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| Blue Anchor Road              | Hornsey Rise, Fri. only      | Clapham                         |
| Grange Road                   | Holloway "                   | Lavender Hill                   |
| Dockhead                      | Highbury                     | Wandsworth Road                 |
| Horsleydown                   | Kentish Town                 | Balham                          |
| Upper and Lower Ken-          | St. John's Wood              | Beckenham                       |
| nington Lane                  | Regent's Park                | South End                       |
| South Lambeth                 | Camden Town                  |                                 |

# ATKINSON'S PATENT CULINA ; OR, Steaming Apparatus for the Million



In large kitchens, and for large families, Steam is much used for Cooking purposes; but up to this time, for small families, and generally for small kitchens, no Steam means for Cooking purposes have been conceived and successfully presented for public trial and sanction. Above all, no Steam means for these ends have been so practically conceived as to be alike entitled to the acceptance of a rich man for his kitchen desires, and a poor man's wife for her important food duty—the production of cheap but nourishing stews and other steamed food for her family.

These patented Steam-Pots are simple things; in few words their construction and power can be expressed. There is a case A, having a close-fitting cover B; and a tubular handle C, fitted with a plug D. This case contains a vessel F, punctured at G G. For Cooking purposes the space E E must be about half full of water, poured through the handle C; and then the plug D must be gently pressed into its handle place. On fire heat being applied to the pot, the created Steam passes through the punctures and thoroughly cooks whatever is in the vessel F. This assertion is sustained by the testimony of credible housekeepers and cooks.

Meats of the various sorts and qualities are so cooked as to prove by their flavour to experienced persons, that their essences have been at once excited and retained as food; and, by consequence, that an inferior meat thus cooked shall be equal in nutritive quality to a superior meat cooked in an ordinary way. This statement deserves notice, in consideration of the high prices now demanded for all sorts of meats, and the all but certainty that the public will have to pay those and even higher meat-prices for some years to come at the least.

These Steam-pots, like all other pots, should be kept clean and dry. Prices—3 quart, 4s. 6d.; 8 quart, 7s.; 10 quart, 9s. 6d.; 5 gallon, 12s. 6d.

**Sold by DEANE & Co., London Bridge, E.**

# Harper Twelvetre'es', (Limited)

*Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.*

*First Issue of 10,000 Shares.*

## HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES-WRINGER,

**Is an Expeditious Clothes Dryer,**

By which Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Shirts, and other articles of Clothing are pressed nearly dry—thus preventing the entire monopoly of the Fireside during the Winter season for Drying Purposes; besides saving considerably in Firing.

Price, with Cog-wheels, 30s., 40s., and 60s.

Smaller sizes, without Cog-wheels, at 12s. 6d. and 20s.

Mr. L. Holman, Laundry, 35, Park Place, Brighton, says—

"It saves time and labour, doing the work of four women."

Mrs. Beecher, Laundress, Queen Anne Road, Maidstone, says—

"It will wring the finest laces and muslins, as well as full-sized counterpanes, and does not press hooks or break buttons."

Edw. Wootton, Esq., Clerk to the Isle of Thanet Board of Guardians—

"It gives great satisfaction in the Laundry of the Isle of Thanet Union."

**Sold by Deane and Co., London Bridge, E C.**

HARPER TWELVETREES' NEW PATENT NONPAREIL

## WASHING MACHINE,

Does the work better than hand-rubbing, and with less expenditure of labour than any other machine made. Being a squeezing Machine, it will not injure the finest fabric.

THE NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINE is simple and easy to operate; strongly made, and not liable to get out of order. By its superior mechanical construction, speed and power are secured with the least possible expenditure of labour.

For small Families, No. 5, price 50s. For general family use, worked by fly wheel and handle, single action, No 6, price 80s. Ditto, with double action, No. 7, price 105s. Extra if with Universal Clothes Wringer, from 12s. 6d. to 40s.

**Sold by Deane and Co., London Bridge.**

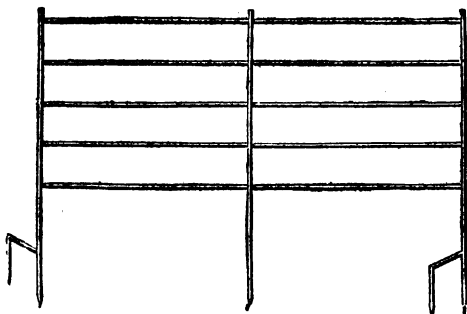
HARPER TWELVETREES'

## UNIVERSAL MANGLE

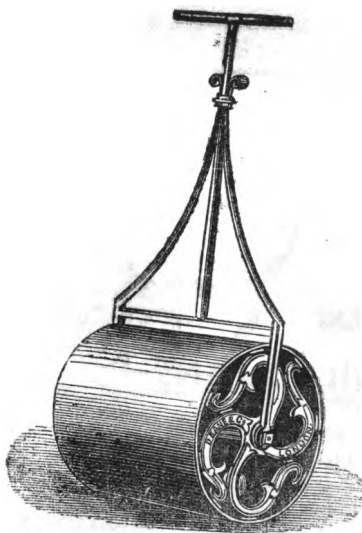
Is cheap, durable, and simple. It will mangle all descriptions of linen, and is believed to be as convenient, durable, and efficient as any other Mangle before the Public. Price 30s., 45s., 60s., and 70s.

**Sold by Deane and Co., London Bridge.**

## IRON HURDLES, &c.



Cattle and Game Hurdles from 4s. 6d.



## GARDEN ROLLERS

### PRICES :

|                      |   |           |
|----------------------|---|-----------|
| Light 16 inch        | . | 30s. 0d.  |
| 16 inch              | . | 34s. 0d.  |
| 18 inch              | . | 40s. 0d.  |
| 20 inch              | . | 47s. 6d.  |
| 22 inch              | . | 52s. 6d.  |
| 24 inch              | . | 62s. 6d.  |
| 26 in., extra strong |   | 80s. 0d.  |
| 28 inch,             | „ | 97s. 6d.  |
| 30 inch,             | „ | 115s. 0d. |

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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## CABINET FURNITURE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

in every Variety, Quality, and Price.

WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.

**A. & R. WILCOXON,**

MONUMENT YARD, LONDON.

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Established nearly 100 Years.

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PAPER HANGINGS, GILT MOULDINGS,  
AND DECORATOR'S VARNISHES,  
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.

**A. & R. WILCOXON,**

MONUMENT YARD, LONDON.

N.B.—Extensive Show Rooms. A large Stock always on view, and  
Orders to any extent executed at a few days notice.

**STOREY & SON,**  
**Engraved & Cut Table Glass,**  
**PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE**  
**Manufacturers,**  
**19, KING WILLIAM STREET,**  
**AND**  
**55, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.**



This Establishment, long known for its large and well-selected Stock of Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, Engraved and Cut Table Glass, offers great advantages to those about to Furnish; also to Shippers, and for the selection of Ornamental Articles suitable for Drawing and Dining Rooms, Bridal and Birth-day Presents.

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*Every Article or Service is marked in Plain Figures.*

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COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, AND MONOGRAMS IMPRESSED.

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**Export Orders executed with punctuality
and dispatch.**

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST SENT FREE
BY POST,

E. FISHER,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Account Book Manufacturer,

STATIONER,

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No. 50,

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Manufactory:—2 & 3, WHITE STREET

LITTLE MOORFIELDS.



COPYING PRESSES,

MANIFOLD WRITERS,

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**ACCOUNT BOOKS**

**RULED AND BOUND TO ANY PATTERN, ON THE  
SHORTEST NOTICE.**

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*Orders for Exportation Executed with Dispatch, and
carefully packed.*



Prize Medal Awarded
1862,
AND
DUBLIN, 1865.



THAMES CUT GLASS WORKS.

JAMES GREEN,

**35 & 36, UPPER THAMES STREET,
LONDON,**

(Two Minutes South of St. Paul's Cathedral.)

Manufacturer of Cut and Engraved
Table Glass,

**CHINA AND EARTHENWARE
WAREHOUSEMAN,**

AND

GLASS CHANDELIER MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

The Public is also supplied at Prices considerably
lower than those ruling in the Retail Shops.

Coughs,
Asthma
and Con-
sumptive



Complaints
are effec-
tually cured
by

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest, and Throat.

Valuable Testimonial.

Copy of a Letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting").

Longparish House, near Whitechurch, Hants.

Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

P. HAWKER.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL, the Finest Imported this Season. The PALE NEWFOUNDLAND, pure and tasteless; the LIGHT BROWN, cheaper and of good quality. The demand for these Oils, most highly recommended for their medicinal properties, has so greatly increased, that Mr. Keating, being anxious to bring them within the reach of all classes, now imports direct, the Pale from Newfoundland, and the Brown from the Norwegian Islands. The Pale may be had in half-pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 9d.; quarts, 5s. The Light Brown, in pints, 1s. 8d.; quarts, 3s. At 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Poultry, Dogs, and Plants are effectually freed from Fleas and all other Vermin with which they are infested, by the above Powder, which is quite *harmless to animal life*. The Farmer, the Gardener, or the Sportsman, will therefore find it invaluable. Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect are also instantly destroyed.

Sold in packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 12 or treble size for 36 postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice, each genuine packet bears the above name and address.

Under the Patronage
of Royalty



Aristocracy of Europe

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

Is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair, and as an invigorator and beautifier beyond all precedent.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small; and 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation and removing cutaneous defects, discolorations, and all unsightly appearances, render it INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY TOILET.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A White Powder of inestimable value in *Preserving and imparting a Pearl-like Whiteness to the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums*, and in giving a *Pleasing Fragrance to the Breath*. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, * * Ask for

"ROWLANDS'" Articles.

IF YOU BREAK CHINA, GLASS, IVORY,

Marble, Alabaster, Porcelain, Ancient Relics, &c.

HURST'S Finley's Infallible Transparent ARABIAN CEMENT will effectually repair the damage for less than one half-penny; or any article (if in 20 pieces) repaired by C. H. H. Sold wholesale in Boxes at 1s. or 2s. With directions for use (sample box sent post free for 14 or 28 stamps) by C. H. HURST, sole Proprietor and Manufacturer Royal Road, London, S.

CAUTION.—The above is the only Transparent Cement that will stand heat or washing in hot water, and it will recommend itself after one trial. Established 20 years.

C. H. HURST'S Non-Mercurial PLATE POWDER

• is the Finest, Cheapest, and Best article for Cleaning all kinds of Plated Goods, Silver, Jewellery, &c., &c. Price 1s. per Box; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Canisters, 2s. 6d.; and 1 lb. Canisters, 4s. 6d.

C. H. HURST'S Newly-Invented MAGIC POLISH-

ING PASTE will be found the Servant's True Friend, requiring only half the usual labour for Cleaning Copper, Brass, Tin, White Metal, Nicke', German Silver, &c. In Pots, 6d. and 1s. each. Also

C. H. HURST'S Patent WRENCH and MALLET,

• (Price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, complete,) will prevent your Taps from being damaged. Sold by Messrs. DRANE & Co., London Bridge, E.C.; and all Ironmongers.

C. H. HURST, Patentee and Manufacturer,
VICTORIA WORKS, ROYAL ROAD, LONDON, S.

SHEPPARD'S

CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON & HAM

WAREHOUSE,

88, HIGH STREET, BOROUGH,

AND TERMINUS STORES, LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

The latter Premises are opened with a view to the accommodation of the large and increasing number of residents in the Southern suburbs, and offers great facilities to all travelling by the Railways terminating at London Bridge.

STILTON CHEESE IN FINE CONDITION.

YORK, BATH, AND OTHER HAMS FROM THE BEST CURERS.

MILD BREAKFAST BACON,

New Model Dairy Butter, always good, in 1-lb. baskets.

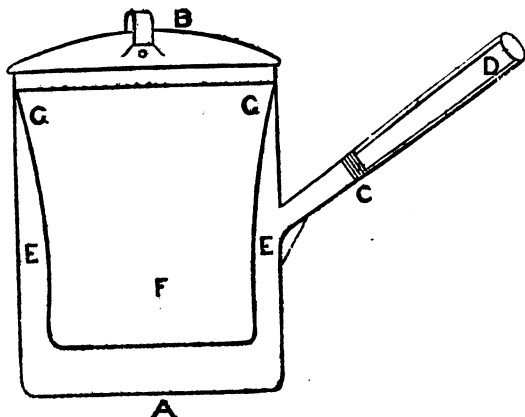
The proprietor adheres to the system he has long established, viz., by delivering *Best Goods* over all parts of London and its suburbs at the "*Lowest Town Prices.*"

DAYS OF DELIVERY AS UNDER.

ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH DAILY.

<i>Monday & Thursday.</i>		
East Dulwich	Battersea, Thurs. only	Haverstock Hill
Forest Hill	Hammersmith, Mon-	New Road
Perry Hill	day only	Hampstead Road
Brockley	<i>Tuesday & Friday.</i>	Tottenham Court Rd.
Upper Lewisham Road	Walworth	Bloomsbury
Lee	Camberwell Grove	Holborn
Lee Road	Goose Green	<i>Wednesday & Saturday</i>
Eltham Road	Nunhead	Newington
Lewisham	New Cross Road	Kennington
New Cross	Old Kent Road	North Brixton
Westminster	Dulwich	Camberwell New Rd.
Hyde Park	Upper Sydenham	Denmark Hill
Bayswater this side of	Sydenham Hill	Brixton Hill
Edgware Road [gate	Palace Square	Tulse Hill
Oxford Street	Anerley Hill	Streatham
Haymarket	Deptford	Herne Hill
Regent Street	Lower Lewisham Road	Dulwich, West
Piccadilly	Greenwich	Upper Norwood
Strand	Granville Park	Lower and South
New Kent Road	Blackheath	Norwood
Walworth	Blackheath Park	Penge
Ditto Common	Old Charlton, Fri. only	Forest Hill
Old Kent Road	Finsbury	Lower Sydenham
Rotherhithe	City Road	Anerley
Blue Anchor Road	Islington	Stockwell
Grange Road	Hornsey Rise, Fri. only	Clapham
Dockhead	Holloway	Lavender Hill
Horsleydown	Highbury	Wandsworth Road
Upper and Lower Ken-	Kentish Town	Balham
nington Lane.	St. John's Wood	Beckenham
South Lambeth	Regent's Park	South End
	Camden Town	

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Sold by DEANE & Co., London Bridge, E.

Harper Twelvetre'es', (Limited)

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

First Issue of 10,000 Shares.

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Price, with Cog-wheels, 30s., 40s., and 60s.

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UNIVERSAL MANGLE

Is cheap, durable, and simple. It will mangle all descriptions of linen, and is believed to be as convenient, durable, and efficient as any other Mangle before the Public. Price 30s., 45s., 60s., and 70s.

Sold by Deane and Co., London Bridge.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S
NEW PATENT
PYRAMID NURSERY LAMPS
AND FOOD WARMERS-
With Porcelain Panakins, having Spouts.

All Night Lights not protected by a Lamp are extremely dangerous and should not be used.



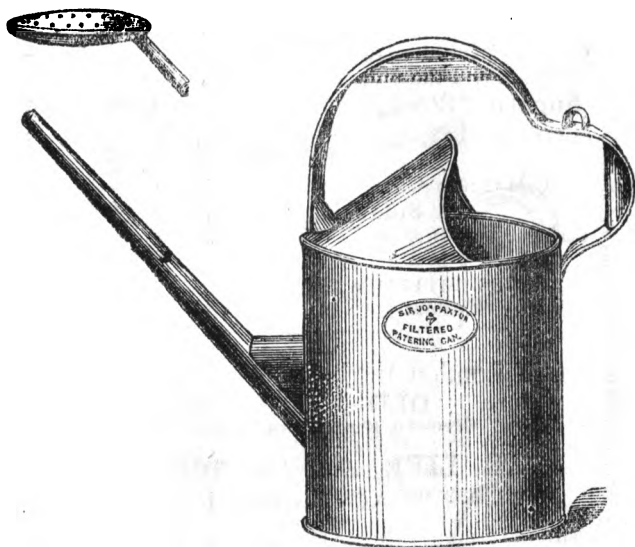
N.B.—The Pyramid Night Lights should be purchased at short intervals, as they burn best when newly made.

- No. 1.—Holds Half-Pint of Food, besides Water, Price 3s. 6d. each.
 „ 2.—Holds Three-Quarters Pint of Food, besides Water, 5s. each.
 „ 3.—Holds One Pint of Food, besides Water, 6s. each.

Clarke's Pyramid Night Lights (9 hours,) give the most light, are therefore best suited for these Lamps.

DEANE & CO., LONDON BRIDGE.

THE PAXTON WATERING POT.



The Sir Joseph Paxton Patent Filtering Watering Pot has the nozzle or rose affixed by a thread-screw, so that it cannot fall off; and the spout is not liable to leak, break, or bend. It is furnished with a cone for the purpose of filtration, the perforations in which are only half the size of the holes in the rose, so that the spout cannot choke up.

Prices:

No. 1	-	-	-	3s. 0d.	No. 4	-	-	-	5s. 6d.
" 2	-	-	-	3s. 6d.	" 5	-	-	-	7s. 0d.
" 3	-	-	-	4s. 6d.	" 6	-	-	-	8s. 6d.

SPECIAL AGENTS—**DEANE & COMPANY,**
OPENING TO THE MONUMENT, LONDON BRIDGE.

SOUTH LONDON Marble and Cemetery Stone Works,

W. H. MULLIS

Begs respectfully to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and the public generally, to his

Superior Stock of Marble Chimney-pieces,
in every variety of colour and design, at *Prices to compete with Slate.*

A MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE COMPLETE FOR 16s.

A STONE DITTO FOR 5s. 6d.

Upholsterers supplied with every description of Fancy Marble Work.

SHOPS FITTED WITH TASTE AND ECONOMY.

Estimates given. Designs furnished.

~~~~~  
**ADDRESS:—**

**South London Marble & Cemetery Stone Works**

**OLD KENT ROAD,**

OPPOSITE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS STATION.

## **STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

48, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

~~~~~  
THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY was founded in the year 1843, and has now been before the public twenty-three years, during which period it has increased and prospered in the most satisfactory manner.

ANNUAL REVENUE, &c.—There is now assured by the Society the sum of upwards of £4,000,000 on the lives of persons, represented by upwards of 10,000 Policies; and the annual revenue derived therefrom, together with interest accruing from investments, exceeds £140,000.

CLAIMS PAID.—The total claims arising from death which have been discharged by the Society amount in the aggregate to £350,000, the value of which to the recipients bereaved of their friends can never be told.

BONUSES.—Four calculations have been made with a view of appropriating the surplus sum or profit arising from the operations of the Society; at the last, made at the beginning of the year 1864, the Actuary reported that, after putting by £302 814 3s. 4d. as a reserve for future contingencies, there was available for division £122,456 11s. 4d.

ASSETS.—The Assured have the security not only of the Capital Stock, but of a large invested sum, amounting to THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, which, with the well known character of the Directors of the Society, is a substantial guarantee that all claims will be met with readiness and punctuality.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are paid fifty days after proof of death.

RIFLE AND YEOMANRY CORPS.—No extra Premium required for either of these services.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

National Provident Institution,

GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.

ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman.

John Bradbury, Esq.

Henry White Castle, Esq.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., M.P.

Joseph Fell Christy, Esq.

Henry Constable, Esq.

John Feltham, Esq.

Joseph Freeman, Esq.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.

Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.

Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Whetham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Bankers.—Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

Solicitor.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Actuary.—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

The Amount of Profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862, was

£531,965 3 4

Making the total profit divided

£1,227,258 5 3

The number of New Policies issued in the year ending the 20th November, 1865, was 802, Assuring the sum of £426,941, and producing Annual Premiums of £13,482 18s. 9d.

The total number of Policies issued was 28,243.

The gross annual income, arising from premiums on 18,314 existing Policies, was

£292,329 13 0

Add interest on Accumulated Fund

103,745 11 4

Total

£396,075 4 4

The Amount paid in claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, since the commencement of the Institution, was

£1,790,461 1 3

The Accumulated Fund was

£2,530,657 13 4

The effect of the successful operations of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the five investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1843 the surplus was £32,074 11 5

„ 5 years „ 1847 „ 86,122 8 3

„ 5 years „ 1852 „ 232,061 19 4

„ 5 years „ 1857 „ 345,034 3 11

„ 5 years „ 1862 „ 531,965 3 4

Total.....

£1,227,258 5 3

The Prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1862, may be had on application.

No charge made for Policy Stamps.

Members may obtain Loans on the Security of their Policies to the extent of their value.

GEORGE MORRIS,

Secretary.

December 18th, 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First,
and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

OCTAVIUS WIGRAM, Esq., Governor.
JAMES STEWART HODGSON, Esq., Sub-Governor.
CHARLES JOHN MANNING, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Bainbridge, esq.	William Tetlow Hibbert, esq.
Robert Barclay, esq.	Wilmot Holland, esq.
John Garratt Cattley, esq.	Neville Lubbock, esq.
Mark Currie Close, esq.	George Forbes Malcolmson, esq.
Edward James Daniell, esq.	Henry Nelson, esq.
William Davidson, esq.	Lord Joceline Wm. Percy
Thomas Dent, esq.	Charles Robinson, esq.
Alexander Druce, esq.	Samuel Leo Schuster, esq.
Frederick Joseph Edmann, esq.	Eric Carrington Smith, esq.
Charles Hermann Goschen, esq.	Joseph Somes, esq., M.P.
Riversdale Wm. Grenfell, esq.	William Wallace, esq.
Robert Amadeus Heath, esq.	Charles Baring Young, esq.

Secretary—ROBERT P. STEELE, Esq.

Manager of the Marine Department—JOHN LEATHERDALE, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department—EDWARD BIRD, Esq.

Actuary—THOMAS B. WINNER, Esq.

Cashier and Accountant—JOHN HOOPER, Esq.

Consulting Surgeon—SAMUEL SOLIV, Esq.; F.R.S.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

The Duty on Fire Assurances has been reduced to the uniform rate of 1s. 6d. *per cent. per annum.*

No charge is made by this Corporation for Fire Policy or Stamp, however small the Assurance may be.

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Age when Assured.	Total Addition up to 1860.	Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Age when Assured.	Total Addition up to 1860.	Per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
30	274	1 8 10	50	358	1 17 7
35	285	1 10 0	55	398	2 2 0
40	302	1 11 10	60	453	2 7 7
45	323	1 14 0	65	541	2 16 10

Equivalent reductions have been made in the *Annual Premiums* payable by persons who preferred that form of Bonus.

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